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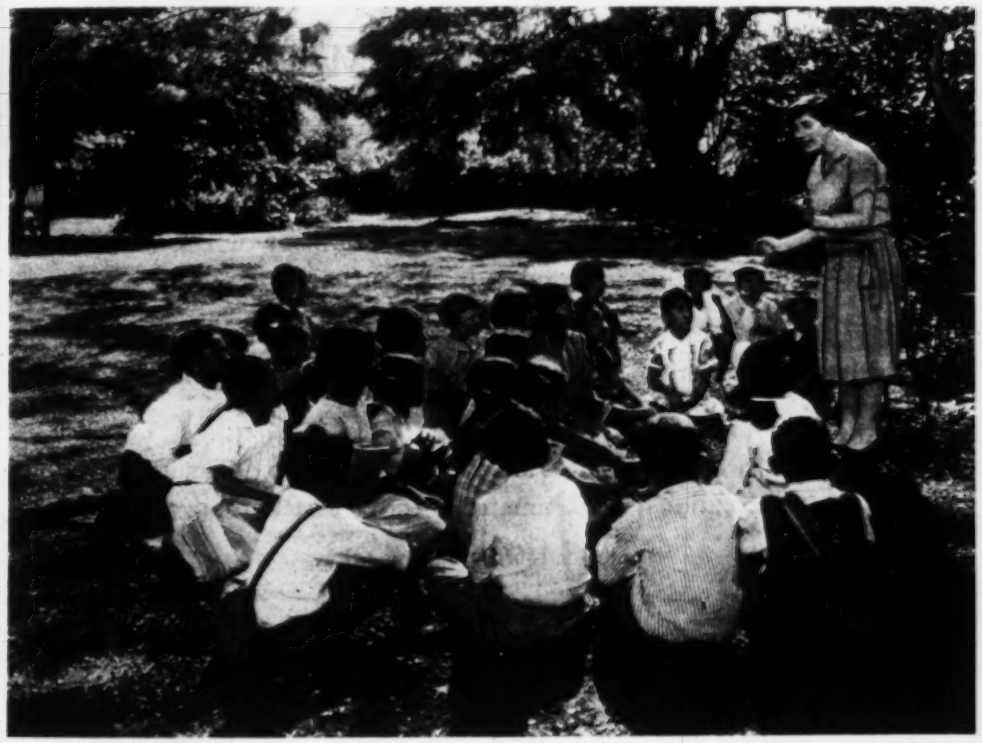

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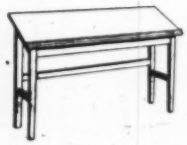

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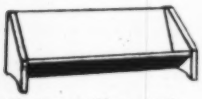

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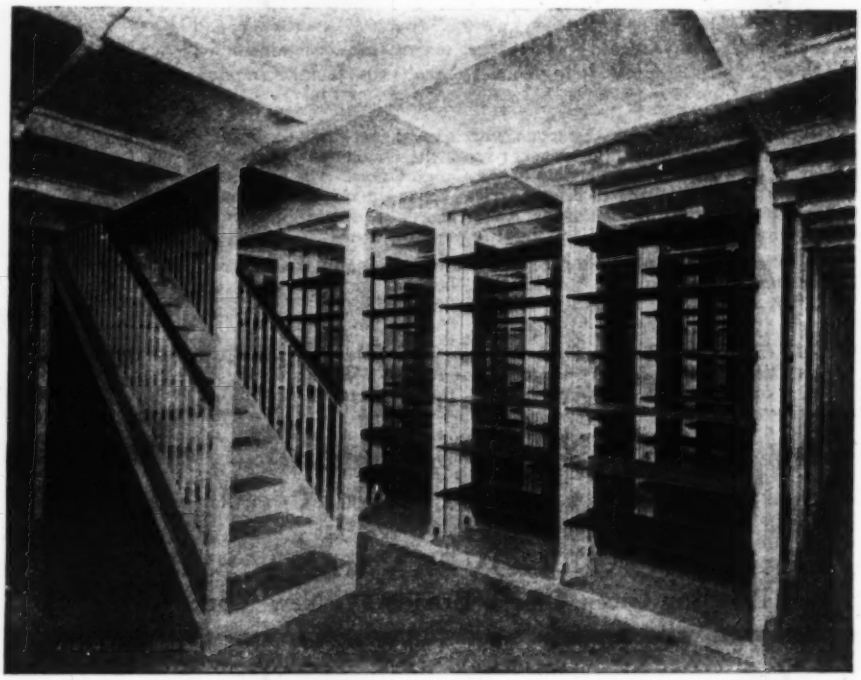

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH MARCH 1, 1927

Making Government Libraries Better Known

BY CAROLINE B. SHERMAN

Associate Economic Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TO keep the public better informed of the resources and services that the libraries of Washington have to offer is a duty and privilege that is all too readily overlooked. To the library staff that is already as busy as it can be, it may seem folly to be looking for methods of extending the scope of the work, but to a considerable degree, by extending *knowledge* of the work already done, much wider results can be secured without additional expenditure of time and effort.

To let all men who can use it, know of the good work that is being done, is an obligation that is laid upon those who are doing constructive work. The right-minded scientist knows definitely that he must publish if his work is to be truly effective; the determination of truth for truth's sake is not enough. He is even reconciled now to having his dearly bought truths taken out to the world at large and demonstrated by men and women who have had far less exact training than he has had—men and women who, by the very nature of things, cannot do full justice to *that* truth from a scientific viewpoint, but who can shape it to practical purposes for the average more or less undeveloped mind. Just so, the highest trained and most conservative minded librarian must let his or her work be known beyond the confines of his library if he would have his work reach its widest usefulness,—by example, only, perhaps, if the limitations of his institution are such that results of the work must seem to be limited to the institution he serves.

But such limitations are often more apparent than real. Because we do realize that they are much more apparent in government and similar departments than in public libraries, this paper has been limited to consideration of libraries in government departments.

First, we must deal with the painful fact that there is many a worker in the very institution which we serve who does not really know what the library is doing. And it is usually the very worker who needs the library most who is uninformed about it. But can we wonder, when we see an organization chart of a department or bureau in which the name of the library does not even appear? Or an organization list of technical workers in which no mention is made of the library staff? That this lack is usually an unintentional oversight is admitted, but after all, just whose fault is it if the work of the library does not come to mind when the work of the department or bureau is under serious review?

It may be that I have never personally been to the Zoo, but I do know that it now has not one giraffe, but two, that the biennial crop of little brown bears has arrived, and that other persons flock there in large numbers and find it fascinating—all this I would know even if I never entered its gates. Methods may and should differ, but why isn't it as desirable that workers of a bureau be told of important facilities in it, whether they use them or not, as that the citizens of Washington be informed of its possessions at the Zoo? And a genuine scientist has led in bringing that knowledge to Washington and to the world.

At the risk of limiting our considerations too much, but in an effort to make them definitely practical, we shall outline what has been done in the way of making library work in various departments known, rather than dwell too much on what theoretically might be done. While each department doubtless has its own rules and customs, and while some are much more strict in their limitations than others, yet to a certain extent, what has been done in one department can, with patience and diplomacy, be done in another.

From the librarian's own point of view probably the full printed annual report is the most satisfactory statement of his work that can be given to the public. We have some excellent examples. Miss Barnett's annual report is the one that comes to mind. It is a concise but comprehensive statement. It is issued in an edition

*Presented before the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, February 5, 1927, Washington, D. C.

of 700 or 800 and sent to special mailing lists.

Under "Research Activities," *Special Libraries* says, "The report of the librarian of the Department of Agriculture is always an interesting document. The last . . . report shows the great value of interlibrary loans which in sum total amount to 5,800 books. Among the accessions . . . are a noteworthy group of old books relating to agriculture and some valuable dissertations. In the field of bibliography this library, in co-operation with other libraries, has performed notable work."

But some librarians are not fortunate enough to have their reports printed. Have they ever made a serious effort to have this done? Have they placed the recommendation that the report be printed on a basis that will convince the powers-that-be that it is a step the department or bureau cannot well afford to omit? Is the typewritten report so shaped that the vital points stand out in it—"talking points" that recommend themselves almost at a glance? And if printing is impracticable, what about mimeographing? The rules regarding mimeographing are usually not so strict as those in regard to printing.

"But I have never been asked for an annual report and have never written one," says one librarian. I firmly believe that every responsible worker, certainly every one in charge of any specific line of work, is the better off for formulating, on paper, each year, a very definite statement of what has been under way and what has been accomplished. And while we are doing it for our own benefit why not make it as interesting and informative to as many others as possible?

If the report as a whole is not reproduced and distributed, cannot some item be gleaned from it for the department or bureau house organ, for a library journal, for the press, or for a technical journal that deals with the science, or the subject, to which our library is devoted? Certainly in the course of one whole year our work has developed some phase, unearthed some fact, or tried out some system or scheme that would be of benefit elsewhere.

How many of our department libraries, I wonder, have succeeded in making their work so felt that the Cabinet officer mentions it in his annual report to the President or forwards a report of the library work with his? The work of the library of the Department of Commerce under Miss Cross occupies a page in Mr. Hoover's report each year.

How many bureau libraries make their work so vital a part of the bureau's work that the bureau chief mentions it in the limited space of his annual report? We have a good example in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The most satisfactory method, to the librarian, of extending the *usefulness* of his work as well as the knowledge of it, is undoubtedly the bibliography. Here the real obligation to make known the work he is doing is very evident, for one thoro-going bibliography, once compiled, should, in the course of time, save literally hundreds of other library workers and other students from doing this same piece of work over again. We should eventually have some method by which, when one such bibliography has been compiled, all other bibliographical work on the subject will date from that, not overlap it.

This means not only that each such bibliography should be printed or mimeographed and distributed to well-thought-out mailing lists, but that it should be mentioned as widely as possible elsewhere, for no mailing list is all we could wish for it. It should be mentioned in library journals, in subject-matter journals, perhaps in educational and professional magazines.

To bring it to the attention of all who might benefit by it requires that those reponsible for the bibliography lay aside the natural impulse to depreciate their own work—that they view it, not as their work, but as the property of any who need it. It should be advertised in somewhat the same spirit that we place a "found" advertisement—not that it will bring us any glory or profit, but that it will help us to place an article where it rightfully belongs.

The Bibliography of the Marketing of Farm Products is an example. This bibliography, compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was first mimeographed, then printed in an edition of five thousand. A reprint of five thousand copies recently came from the press. It is in use in agricultural colleges the country over. The mere printing of it insured its mention in many lists issued and circulated by that Bureau, by its Department, and by the Superintendent of Documents,—mention that would not have been made had it merely been mimeographed, altho the bibliography would still have been just as good. It was reviewed in the *Experiment Station Record* and mentioned in other journals of review. It was submitted for consideration in connection with the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Bibliographical Award and received honorable mention. It is mentioned in the list which appears in every mimeographed bibliography issued by the Agricultural Economics Library. This bibliography is a permanent piece of basic work. No matter how much more may be issued on the subject, this list will stand as adequate to the date of compilation. It is this permanent, standardized worth that has made every mention of it a kind of duty. It is reasonably safe to say, that today no well-equipped worker would get very far in compiling a bibliography on this subject without discovering that the work has already been done well.

Our position here in Washington, an acknowledged reservoir of information and material, makes the compilation of comprehensive bibliographies a natural development. All these great sources and collections are supported by the people at large. While our immediate work must be for our own students and workers, I wonder if we do not actually owe it to the taxpayers everywhere to give them as many of our results as we can? I wonder if the obligation to disseminate our results widely or extend the knowledge of them does not apply as certainly to us as to any other group of libraries. The public library of a city has long recognized its duty to the citizens of the city whether they are awake to the library or not. I wonder if we of the government departments have not a similar responsibility toward taxpayers at large?

Even a cursory inquiry into the bibliographical work that is being done in government libraries, and from there made available to the public at large, reveals a surprising amount of work and a surprisingly wide distribution. Miss Laura Thompson's bibliographies have probably attained as wide recognition as we can hope for such work. Not only are they sometimes printed in the regular series of publications of the Department of Labor but shorter ones are frequently printed in the *Monthly Labor Review*. In both cases they are mentioned or reviewed in outside journals and they are used wherever earnest students are following these subjects.

The bibliography of North American geology, maintained continuously by workers in the Geology Survey, was printed in cumulative form in the regular bulletin series of the Geological Survey a few years ago, and since that time an annual bulletin brings the bibliography up to date. Mr. Talman frequently publishes bibliographies in the *Weather Review*. Many of the Bureau library staffs have contributed extensive bibliographies to the mimeographed series issued by the Library of the Department of Agriculture. The index to literature of American economic entomology, now compiled continuously by Miss Colcord, is issued, from time to time, in bound volumes, by the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

The nation-wide movement for the compilation of agricultural statistical source books, proposed by Miss Lacy, as chairman of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the A. L. A., and unanimously endorsed by that section, is an example of work which could be directed only from, and perhaps could be undertaken only at, Washington. To carry it thru will require the co-operation of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with the agricultural library of each state. To get this work under way meant acquainting not only each state agricultural librarian, but the state statisticians and economists, as well as the college administrative officers, with the materials and facilities that the Agricultural Economics library has to offer, for it takes real money for these states to send library assistants on to do the work in Washington, or even to undertake to do the work adequately in the state. Oklahoma Agricultural College kept its assistant librarian at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics library all last summer to compile this material for that state. The officials of any number of other states have consulted Miss Lacy about making similar source books, and California has made an appropriation to finance an assistant to do this work in Miss Lacy's library. This undertaking, and the situation in agricultural industry that makes the need for the work acutely felt by the states, is the theme for an evening in itself. I know of no other enterprise sponsored by one library that is comparable to it, nor any one line of work which, as it progresses, will make one small library so important a factor in so widespread and vital a piece of work as will this co-operative statistical work, as it takes its rightful place in the readjustment of agriculture to meet present conditions and demands.

But it must be recognized that there are large numbers of useful and conscientious workers in the departments who never use bibliographies nor read annual reports, yet who could make good use of the library if their attention were attracted to it. To reach these workers, the librarian must set aside her preferred methods and must meet them on their own ground. For this reason the librarian must use as much space as she can secure in the department or bureau house organ, or in both. This usually means that she must break away from lists and set notices—must acquire or allow to be used a conversational style that may even verge on the "chatty" when it finally appears. Often she must let her vacation plans be mentioned, her assistants' marriages be recorded with a flourish, if she would have the house organ editor give good space to the less newsy facts which she wants to place before her public from time to time. She must even consent to allow her letters of commendation from Maine, from California, be quoted, for house organs dote on commendations from the world outside. And after all, there is nothing that makes a possession more valued than to know it is highly valued elsewhere.

Some of our libraries have developed their own series of mimeographed publications which they can control and shape to their own ends. Miss Barnett issues the mimeographed monthly publication, *Agricultural Library Notes*, to which all agricultural librarians in the country may contribute, and which is circulated among all agricultural libraries. *Special Libraries*

says *Agricultural Library Notes* "is a mine of valuable material on agricultural bibliographies." Miss Lacy, at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, soon developed a "Library Supplement" that was attached to the Bureau house organ at stated intervals. Now it has become a separate mimeographed publication, and as *Agricultural Economics Literature* will go to its own mailing list each month. The library workers in the Department of Agriculture contribute to a monthly *Library News Letter* that is typed and read monthly at the meeting of the combined staff.

But even with their own publications reflecting library matters as the librarians wish it done, the general house organs should not be neglected, for always we must remember that they will be read by workers who will not read the library publication regularly.

Bulletin boards within the library serve to keep the library users informed, but they do not reach the man who has not yet come to the library. There is many a forlorn and neglected bulletin board in our Department corridors and offices that could be rejuvenated and made and kept interesting by the library. If the library staff asks for the privilege of keeping one of these half-used boards in order, it may be surprised at the alacrity with which the request will be granted.

Organizing personally-conducted visits to the library, where the methods and facilities are explained, has been tried in some of the departments. The workers are invited, division by division, or bureau by bureau. This at least effects an introduction and may have some worth-while results.

We come now to outside outlets for information regarding what our department libraries are doing. Here we are likely to think of many limitations. They exist in practically all of the departments, but in how far do they partake of custom and tradition? Perhaps an old rule exists that discourages outside publication. But if you present a concise, informative article designed for some particular journal, in which all opinions are eliminated, with the assurance that you believe that journal will use it, you may be surprised to find how readily it will be approved. If you can say the periodical has asked for it, all the better. The Department of Agriculture used to discourage outside publication, altho it was never forbidden. A newspaper editor for the President of the United States and a farm journal editor for Secretary of Agriculture proved a combination that unlocked most of the restraining rules regarding publication, in the Department of Agriculture. Now we have only such rules as are necessary to insure against ill-considered results.

The number and variety of journals that not only will use, but want, articles on our work relating to agriculture is astonishing—much greater than any of us supposed before the experiment of publishing thru them was tried. I admit that we have not been as successful in placing articles dealing with our agricultural library work as in other lines, but I am convinced that it can be done. We have seemingly every essential to success,—a well-organized bureau library doing work of wide value and application, a librarian who is thoroly convinced of the obligation of making known the results, and a well-organized and sympathetic information service in the Bureau with many outside contacts and outlets.

The thing to work on, I believe, is the matter of approach. If we describe it as library work *per se* we practically limit our publication to library journals. Certainly full use should be made of them. If we can describe it as educational work, certain educational, professional and religious magazines may be open to us. If we go into method, a business journal may be interested. If we can wring news from it, or give it local application, certain newspapers will be interested.

If we will use personality sketches, the approach most difficult for the librarian to consent to, we can open various doors—some doors that we can probably open to library material in no other way.

But I now believe we can get our best and most satisfying results either by featuring the subject matter involved in the library or bibliographical work (bringing in the work itself more or less incidentally), and offering it to a subject-matter magazine, or by featuring the *results* of the work, the actual facts unearthed, and offering the article to the kind of magazine that is interested in such facts. *Science*, for instance, was glad to publish Miss Lacy's article on "Pre-Columbian References to Maize in Persian Literature," which presents in an attractive way some surprising results of bibliographic research. Garden magazines have published Miss Warner's descriptions of old gardens and garden literature.

If the subject matter involved is a commodity, probably a trade journal must be used; if the subject is of general interest, a magazine of wider appeal may be interested. In writing an article on long-time programs for agriculture, for the *Christian Science Monitor*, for instance, a paragraph was readily included on the collection of these programs made by the Agricultural Economics Library and the bibliography on the subject that library had issued.

It is probably unnecessary to suggest that before a voluntary article is submitted to any outside journal care should be taken to see that it conforms to the usual make-up of the journal in general style (personal or formal), in length

of article, matter of illustration, use and form of subheads, kind of title. These things need not cramp our style but should modify and shape it if we want sure results. It is often suggested that a magazine be queried before an article is volunteered. If the subject may be called more or less self-evident, this is a good plan, but where our effort has gone into making the article interesting to that journal's readers, perhaps *in spite* of its subject, it is much better not to query first. We can even afford to use a fairly catchy title if by it we can draw the editor's attention to text that, under a sober title, might be set aside practically unread.

A certain kind of regular work that can be done thru the subject matter periodicals is well illustrated by the list of recent forestry literature that Miss Stockbridge, librarian of the Forest Service, supplies regularly to the *Journal of Forestry*. As it is printed under her name, the clue is given to the reader, wherever he may be, as to where he can get further information. The Bureau of Plant Industry library for many years supplied a somewhat similar list to the journal *Phytopathology*. This particular piece of work is now superseded by the list of author entries for the botanical index, drawn from current literature, which the Plant Industry library now mimeographs and circulates to as many scientists outside of the Department as in. In fact many foreign addresses appear on the mailing list. Miss Allen has now added a somewhat similar enterprise in regard to agronomy.

This matter of individual library mailing lists is an important one in itself. Probably it pays every library that does any work that is of value beyond the immediate confines of its own institution to develop its own list of libraries, institutions and individuals who are interested in just the kind of thing that library occasionally has to give. If the list is too small, or used too seldom, to justify plates or mechanical means of addressing, hand-written envelopes can be used and may receive better attention than envelopes mechanically addressed.

It has been suggested that some corporate informational work might be done—that it might be worth while for a committee of persons, who are interested in features that are unique, or are of general interest, and can recognize them on sight, to review our libraries and list special features there found which they believe will make interesting subjects for articles. In our rather specialized libraries some of us may be taking unusual features as a matter of course and may not be aware that they would be of interest elsewhere. Such a committee would probably be able, in a short time, to judge what type of magazine would be interested in each feature found. Any comprehensive list of periodicals gives us an astonishingly wide choice, and many of the compilations specify rather definitely just what kind of material is acceptable to each, and in what form. Such a committee would probably be as interested in locating certain persons who are especially qualified to prepare just the kind of articles they have in mind as they would be in locating the subjects to be featured, for there would be some limit to what the committee could undertake to do by itself.

Friends of the library are perhaps its best advertisement and one of the most satisfactory ways of extending its usefulness. Firm friends are sometimes made entirely thru service rendered by correspondence and thru personal mailing lists. A far western trip once convinced me of that. I found persons who had never been in Washington who knew many of the agricultural library workers by name and who said they relied on the Department Library and its branches for help on many obscure references and other matters that their local libraries could not handle. Friends within our own institution, who so well understand the library work and its methods and aims, that they can and will correct misapprehensions when they meet them, are invaluable.

It is even possible to make useful friends (I mean by that friends who will extend the usefulness of the library) out of some rather unpromising material. It is difficult for a scientific librarian to believe that a magazine writer who drifts in to the library looking for a "story," or even one who comes with a definite commission to secure one, will get a clear enough idea of just what it is all about to write a useful article. But it has been done, and there is always a feeling among certain groups that statements thus made by an outsider carry more weight than if made by one closely interested.

Another duty that is obviously ours is to use the spoken word wherever it will be useful. Probably no one but a professional really wants to talk to meetings and to luncheons and to other gatherings, and the matter is easily overdone. But wherever a group does wish to hear about the work, and either the work or the group may reasonably be expected to profit by the effort, again the duty is ours.

One of the definite trends of the day among scientific people is the recognition, no matter how reluctant, that scientific work needs the services of a middleman between the producer and the consumer; and if the library profession is to keep step with the other professions, if scientific librarians are to keep pace with other scientists, we must join heartily in the effort to extend the usefulness of our work by making it known wherever knowledge of it can be made of use.

The Pros and Cons of a University Library Bindery

By FRANK KELLER WALTER
Librarian of the University of Minnesota.

THE advantages or disadvantages of a separate university bindery depend to a great degree on the location of the university, the amount of binding needed annually and the money available for it and the character of the books to be bound.

All these conditions affect each other. If the university is situated near a good commercial library bindery which can be depended on to do an adequate amount of work according to specifications and to deliver it promptly at fair prices, a separate bindery should not be established without careful consideration. If these conditions cannot be obtained, location in or near a binding center often is the only assurance one can have of obtaining an adequate supply of skilled labor. This is a point not to be overlooked. A good binder must combine natural aptitude, dependable habits, and a long period of experience and training. Few are capable of doing well both forwarding and finishing. To be a good sewing girl requires not only accuracy and speed and good judgment in adapting the method of sewing to the paper of the book. It requires as well some judgment of the value and use of the book.

The building up of a binding staff requires a careful balancing of sewing girls, forwarders and finishers in order that the work may proceed steadily and without congestion in any of the various stages of the work. This is difficult if workers must be sought for at a distance or when extra helpers are needed for emergencies. The unionization or non-unionization of the staff must also be considered in its relation to state or university regulations. Perhaps a survey of the labor possibilities is the very first step to be taken before establishing a university bindery.

In the second place, the amount of binding to be done and the money available for it is a determining factor. In an informal discussion a group of librarians of several important university and college libraries were in general agreement that five thousand dollars' worth of binding a year should be considered a minimum to justify a separate bindery. From our own experience, I should be inclined to put it nearer seventy-five hundred dollars for satisfactory service. The prices of material, equipment and labor are substantially the same except in remote parts of the country where isolation from labor supply and markets may make a higher sum desirable. A minimum staff of at least two sewing girls, a forwarder and a finisher is almost necessary and even this is not satisfactory unless there can be some interchange of work at congested times. It is not economical to have a staff so constituted that the higher paid forwarders or finishers are obliged to stop their work to prepare the books for sewing. Some libraries are successful in getting this preparatory work done satisfactorily by student help, but this is not generally the case. The university bindery is often at a disadvantage, especially in publicly-supported institutions, because its rigid budget will not permit funds to be shifted as occasion requires. In general it is perhaps true that the greater the amount of money available and the larger the staff which can be employed (within reasonable limits) the better are the chances for organizing the work of the bindery for rapid and economical service.

It is seldom possible or desirable to depend on anything but a permanent staff for a university bindery. It cannot employ and discharge at will. It usually needs extra help at the very time other binderies need it. Its work, therefore, must be spread over the entire year even tho there are major points of congestion which cannot be avoided. These are in January and July (and in less degree in April and October) when great numbers of volumes of periodicals are completed and at the end of the academic year, also in July, when hundreds of volumes used for class work badly need to be rehabilitated. The growth of summer schools, in which the very same books are likely to be used and the same periodicals to be demanded, complicates the problem. By the middle or end of September, when the summer session is over, the books are likely to be past redemption and the unbound periodicals worn out. Moreover, the time between the close of the summer session and the opening of the regular year is too short to get any but the most urgent work done.

It is true that the same problem faces libraries which do not have their own binderies.

These are the times when commercial binderies are also crowded and when deliveries are most uncertain. At present there seems to be no completely satisfactory solution. There is an advantage, which the library with its own bindery may have, that the unbound volume is accessible instead of being absent at a bindery. A recent investigation (yet unpublished) seems to indicate that there is not much difference in the time books are returned from commercial or from university-controlled binderies.

The kind of books to be bound also determines largely the relative advantage or disadvantage of a separate library bindery. In many cases, ordinary modern books and popular magazines can be done more cheaply and quickly at commercial binderies. Each of the good library binderies has some special point which it stresses. One excellent bookseller, who also binds from sheets, is convinced that machine sewing is the only thing. The representative of a rapidly growing library bindery has recently told me that almost ninety per cent of its sewing is hand sewing in spite of the fact that it owns an automatic book sewing-machine of late design. Several commercial binders estimate the difference in cost of hand-sewed and machine-sewed rebinds of average books at from two to five cents at most, depending on the size and character of the book. The commercial bindery can often standardize its covers, letter from electros instead of by hand, and effect other small economies the smaller university bindery cannot.

The equipment of a library bindery will naturally vary in cost. Absolute essentials for even the smallest shop are suitable work tables and benches, cases or shelves for cloth, thread and other material, electric or gas stoves for glue and for finishing, one or more rounding and backing presses, a beating stone, an adequate cutting machine (thirty-two inches or more), sewing frames, finishers' rolls, pallets, gold leaf, brass type and case, and, of course, book cloths, thread, glue, paper, board, and other requisite stock for sewing and forwarding. A perforater is necessary for overcast sewing. A wire stitcher is desirable for pamphlet work. From two thousand dollars as a minimum to three thousand should be allowed for initial equipment. These sums can sometimes be substantially reduced by purchasing rebuilt machinery from reliable supply houses. This equipment cost must, of course, be considered in estimating the relative cost of binding, tho it should be pro-rated over a period of years. The average university bindery can seldom be effectively equipped to bind large editions of university publications. The work of the library is usually "job work" requiring individual treatment for most of the volumes. Binding for a university press is largely a question of machine work involving long runs of the same book and it is thus unsuited to library bindery conditions.

There are several undeniable advantages in a separate bindery. If the library does not have the freedom of choice in selecting an outside bindery, but is obliged to send to a designated bindery, the separate bindery gives much greater freedom in varying the cost and style of the different kinds of books. It is practically impossible, in standardized specifications, to provide for contingencies. Except in the very small university the books are of many periods on many kinds of paper. Many of the periodicals have peculiarities of arrangement, or changed titles or plates or illustrations which require special treatment. Many have foreign titles. The ratio of books requiring special treatment is much higher than in the books of the ordinary public library.

The foreman of our bindery, Mr. John Dahl, has given me a list of conditions requiring special treatment which came to him at random in a few days. I will enumerate only a few:

Torn pages in valuable books which must be backed on both side with mending tissue. Refolding maps to prevent their being cropped when rebound, and guarding folds with strong tissue or muslin. Setting plates when there is no index to indicate their position. Inserting stubs for missing plates, leaves or numbers.

Binders who submit contract prices necessarily do so on a minimum basis. They cannot afford to give individual books much special attention nor will they do so unless special price concessions are given them for these special jobs. Even if this is done, the library must provide exact and elaborate instructions in each case. These cost in time and money and are likely to be misunderstood. There is no opportunity for the library and the bindery to discuss the best treatments nor is it easy to get redress in case instructions are disregarded or misunderstood. It is usually the more valuable books which require and justify these special treatments. The loss is, therefore, much greater when they are not handled correctly.

In estimating relative costs this should always be taken into account. In a price comparison based on average volume cost the cost of the extra clerical labor to the library should be included. Tho impracticable to estimate closely under ordinary conditions, the greater intrinsic value of a carefully bound copy of a valuable book and the lessened likelihood of the need of replacement should also be considered. As a specific case we may cite the publications of the Chaucer Society. Most of these are printed on paper so poor that resewing is quite out of the question. In our own library, several of the volumes most needed for class use have

had each leaf guarded front and back with stout Japan tissue, and then stoutly resewed. The initial cost is considerably higher, but the volumes will outlast several sets in the original binding. Besides, the volumes so treated are practically unobtainable separately nor could we afford to buy complete duplicate sets (which, by the way, are extremely scarce) to supply undergraduate classes with a few volumes which they particularly need. As far as we can determine from our cost data, our statistics and the opinion of Mr. Harold Russell, head of our bindery department, whatever added initial cost per volume we have incurred has been more than made up in added service or in the added market value of a well-preserved copy of a scarce, rare or costly book.

Another advantage of a separate bindery is the possibility of hurrying thru books which are badly needed. It is true that this "rush" privilege may be abused because interested faculty members or department heads cannot understand the added cost and trouble resulting from special jobs. This abuse can usually be regulated thru a friendly talk with the persons concerned and the advantages gained from the ability to "rush" books are often undeniable.

If the library has its own bindery and if care is taken to limit access to unbound material to those who have a reasonable right to it, there are only a few days (when the book is being sewed and pasted) during which anything the library has is not accessible. In a library in which the funds for book purchase are proportionately greater than the appropriations for binding, unbound material will pile up to the annoyance of the users of the library and the distress of the circulation and reference departments. In such a case, the binder is likely to be unjustly blamed. No library bindery can indefinitely increase its output with a fixed staff nor can outside binderies bind books which are not sent to them because the library has no funds to do so. This is a matter of amount of money and of the ability to get prompt delivery rather than of the relative advantages of binding procedure in or out of a building.

To summarize: If a university library is free to send its binding where and as it likes; if its books are mostly average modern books requiring no elaborate treatment; if it has only a small amount of binding to be done annually; if the books it sends are strongly and neatly bound at reasonable rates and returned, on an average in from three to six weeks; if special cases receive special treatment as indicated by instructions from the library and if valuable books are treated as such, the library should consider carefully before discontinuing to use outside service. This is especially true if, as in a neighboring state university, the successful bidder for the university library binding is only a few minutes walk from the library. In this case personal supervision is almost as easy as if the bindery were in the library building. When books are sent out, overhead expenses for equipment and material and the embarrassments of wage schedules and labor troubles are avoided.

If on the other hand, the library has a regular annual binding load of several thousand volumes and money enough to bind them; if there are suitable quarters in or very near the library; and if an adequate supply of skilled labor is locally available, the establishment of a separate bindery may very profitably be considered. Personal supervision is assured. Special methods may be applied to special needs and conditions. Greater freedom to experiment in material and methods is possible. Savings in clerical help can usually be effected. A greater degree of accessibility to the volumes still unbound can reasonably be expected.

What Pratt Graduates are Doing

ITS triennial questionnaire is considered by the Pratt Institute School of Library Science an important means of keeping the school in touch with the demands of the profession as shown by the tasks which its graduates are called upon to perform. When it finds that more graduates do cataloging than any other kind of library work it feels justified in spending as much time on it as it does and in refusing to make it an elective subject. In 1919, only 90 graduates selected books for the libraries in which they were employed. In 1926, the number was 179.

In 1910 the average salary was $939. No one today is getting as little as that. The average salary in 1922 was $1820 and the median $1800. In 1925 the average had advanced to $2045, the median to $1920. Geographically considered, about 150 of the graduates are in the metropolitan district, twenty have positions in the south, 79 in the middle west, 26 in the far west, and something over a dozen are employed abroad. A preponderating number (166) are in public libraries, over 80 in educational libraries, 33 are working in 14 different kinds of special libraries, and six are teaching in library schools. Over 200 are doing executive work, planning and supervising the work of others, 30 are doing independent work, and 60-odd are assistants of one kind or another.

The Los Angeles Public Library estimates that ninety-five per cent of the articles sent out from its publicity office, of which Faith Holmes Hyers is director, have been published in the six dailies, some thirty weeklies, trade and industrial publications and foreign newspapers published in Los Angeles, and in national publications.

Cataloging of Foreign Books

Report of a Round Table Meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, by Lucian E. Taylor, Chief of the Catalog Department of the Boston Public Library

A ROUND table on the cataloging of foreign books was held at the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, January 21, at Boston. Miss Edna Phillips, of the Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education, and Chairman of the Club's Committee on Work with New Americans, presided. Fifty-five members were present.

In the call for the meeting, various aspects of the problem of getting foreign books into the hands of readers promptly and effectively had been announced for discussion. The chairman, in opening the meeting, emphasized the problem as twofold, affecting the cataloger and the specialist in foreign work, and she voiced the feeling of the Committee, that much work now done independently could be made more effective by sharing experience thru discussion.

Mrs. Francis Wetmore, of the Providence Library, gave an outline of the difficulties that may be counted as typical wherever the problem exists, with special reference to the lesser known languages, *i. e.* those written in non-roman characters, as Arabic, Armenian, Modern Greek, Yiddish. The main difficulties consist, first in the transliteration of names and titles; second, in classification, for it is not always possible to find a person familiar with the language and qualified, besides, to assist the classifier. For Armenian, Providence has used the transliterating table published by the periodical *Armenia*, but there are puzzling differences between this and other Armenian tables. The form of the nominative case of Greek proper names is often hard to determine, and no attempt has been made to transliterate Arabic. Subject cards are found indispensible to meet the demands of reference work.

Mr. T. Franklin Currier, of the Harvard College Library, recently chairman of the A. L. A. Catalog Committee, recommended the omission of many bibliographical details on catalog cards for the moderate sized library and limiting the data to such information as would be of real use to the classes of persons who would presumably use the catalog. Harvard does not attempt a complete file of subject cards for a lesser language, but uses separate lists for each language with a note in the main catalog referring to the list.

Mr. Currier strongly recommended a special catalog for each of the lesser languages, especially those using non-roman characters, by which procedure the whole question of transliteration is eliminated, because the heading as well as the body of the title is in the original characters. It follows as a matter of course that the alphabetic arrangement of each of these catalogs will be that native to the several alphabets concerned. This does not, however, obviate the necessity of having an official transliteration which must be used for translations, biographies, etc., and which is frequently necessary for staff purposes. The A. L. A. Committee on Cataloging is at present considering the question of the transliteration of Armenian, and has already in hand the report of a sub-committee on the changes in the catalog which may be necessary because of the new Russian orthography.

Haverhill classifies both fiction and non fiction. In cataloging foreign books, Lynn has help from the Americanization Department of Lynn, and finds this help willing and efficient. Many libraries prefix the initial of the language to the call-number of the book, as, F for French, Y for Yiddish; y is used for non fiction, as this does away with the necessity of classifying fiction.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Hyde, of the Simmons College Library School, Boston, said that libraries are under great obligation to make their relatively small collections in foreign languages quickly and adequately available to those who need to use them; she suggested a separate list or catalog of books in a given language, not transliterated, with reference from the main catalog; and spoke of the desirability of making the books available thru subject as well as thru author and title, so that, for example, a person who wants a cookery book in any language can find it under the word for cookery in that language.

Miss Louise M. Taylor, of the Essex Institute Library, Salem, spoke briefly of the ways in which a cataloger can best increase his knowledge of language relationships and derivations; she dwelt upon the importance of continuous reading, a liking for languages, a thoro knowledge of Latin, French and German; among desk books she recommended Walter's *Abbreviations and Technical Terms Used in Book Catalogs and in Bibliographies* to which manuscript additions should be made in the languages most used in the library; Moth's

Technical Terms (supplement to the foregoing); and *Vocabulaire Technique de l'Editeur en Sept Langues* (French, German, English, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Hungarian).

Mrs. Frances R. Coe, of the Massachusetts Library, contributed a paper entitled "Classification of Books on Minor Countries with Recently Changed Political Alignment", which is appended.

The writer offers the following sketch of the cataloging of foreign books in the Boston Public Library. Books in foreign languages are cataloged with the same fullness as books in English. Author, title and subject cards are printed for all books and pamphlets, and duplicate cards are printed for use as copy in printing lists in book form. Every book in a lesser language has also a card filed under the language, thus; "Greece. Language. Modern Greek. Works in Modern Greek." These are alphabetized by author; there is no classification by subject under language, but arithmetic, texts of the Bible, Homer, Shakespeare, general works on United States history, and other authors and other subjects have division by language. A translation of the title is penciled on the back of the title-page, and added as a note on the catalog card.

Books in non-roman characters have the author's name transliterated into roman for the main heading of all cards. The title is given in the original language as on the title-page, followed by the author's name in the original language if it appears thus on the title-page. Translation of title as above. Transliteration of title at foot of card. For the names of societies and government departments (whether author-headings or not) a translation is adopted from the book itself or from bibliography, catalog or other source; a "see-card" is made from the original society name to the translation, with transliteration on the "see-card" for convenience in filing.

Transliterations are used as follows: Slavic, A. L. A. (Report of A. L. A. Committee. 1900); Yiddish and Modern Greek, Library of Congress; Arabic, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Royal Asiatic Society, Transliteration Report, 1896 (the Arabic and Sanskrit are reprinted at the end of many issues of the Society's *Journal*); for Armenian, the basis is Karamianz, *Verzeichniss der Armenischen Handschriften der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin*, 1888, page viii.

For a lesser language, if at the time there is on the staff no person familiar with the language, temporary service is engaged; if the cataloger is new to library work, a ruled form is provided, with spaces for author, title, place, publisher, date, notes, references, etc., items which a beginner sometimes confuses.

The chairman referred to the report of the conferences on work with foreign born at the Atlantic City meeting (LIBRARY JOURNAL, November 1, 1926) which contains notices of special lists and book-reviews already or soon to be published; but, it was said, these and the other extant bibliographical helps may not be accessible, and must leave many questions unanswered, so that the need of personal technical aid remains; and accordingly it was voted, on motion of Mr. Currier:

THAT: A committee be appointed, comprising members of the Club's committee on work with new Americans and the Boston Catalogers Group, to study the question of co-operation among libraries in Massachusetts and vicinity, in procuring the services of individuals competent to help in the cataloging of books in the lesser known languages.

And on motion of Mrs. Wetmore the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, We recognize that the foreigner is a part of our reading public thruout the United States, injecting a difficult problem into the machinery of getting the book to the reader; and

WHEREAS, We consider that speed in the classification and cataloging of these books is necessary for their circulation; and

WHEREAS, Technical aid for catalogers is essential before this speed can be attained; therefore,

Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that such help should be provided catalogers; and,

Be it resolved, That the A.L.A. Committee on Cataloging be requested to appoint a Committee to study this subject and report as soon as possible.

Classification of Books on Minor Countries of Recently Changed Political Alignment

THE Dewey classification is geographic. It does not arrange provinces or countries under a country alphabetically, but geograpically. It is unusually easy, therefore, to consider each province as an independent unit, and use its Dewey call-number, without regard to the political entity, to which it may belong—or may have belonged.

This works out simply for such countries as Austria, 943.6 and Hungary 943.9, now separated, but each having a Dewey call-number.

For Poland we may accept a note after German Poland 943.8 which says: "Includes history before division"; and add to it a note "and after being reunited." Make a cross reference from 947.5 Russian Poland, see Poland, 943.8, and the matter is settled.

Finland has its number assigned 947.1 as a province; it can remain the same as a separate state.

For the Ukraine we can assume the number for Little Russia, South Russia 947.7, as given by Dewey.

The question of Turkey in Europe, shrunken, and Turkey in Asia may be settled by keeping 949.6 for the one and using 956. for the other; or by letting 956. cover all .

By the index in Dewey we find that Armenia is 956.6 (one of the provinces under Turkey in Asia).

The Balkan redivisions may well be arranged alphabetically and assigned numbers 949.7. The Balkans, e.g.

949.71 Bulgaria	949.73 Roumania
949.72 Czechoslovakia	949.74 Yugoslavia

The attached table indicates these classification numbers, which really require few changes from Dewey.

943.6 Austria.
943.8 Poland. (Includes history, etc., before division and after being reunited.)
943.9 Hungary.
947. Russia and Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. (Includes Ukraine and Armenia.)
947.1 Finland.
947.5 Russian Poland, see 943.8 Poland.
947.7 Ukraine, South Russia, Little Russia (if needed), see also 937.
949.5 Greece.
949.6 Turkey, in Europoe, *or see* 956, Turkey in Asia.
949.7 Balkan peninsula, general.
949.71 Bulgaria.
949.72 Czechoslovakia.
949.73 Roumania.
949.74 Yugoslavia.
956. Turkey in Asia *or*, include 949.6 Turkey in Europe.
956.6 Armenia (see also 947) Russia.

FRANCES R. COE.

Pierpont Morgan Library Annex

THE annex, situated on the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, on the site of the residence of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, will be built of Tennessee marble, and the design has been arranged to harmonize with that of the library in its general aspect. The new building is a working building and necessarily is provided with windows; whereas the windows of the library are almost exclusively on the north, east and west sides.

The architecture of the new building is simpler and the height of the stone work will be six or seven feet lower than that of the Library. The base of the Library, which will be repeated in the new building, is the one feature which the two buildings have in common.

The Annex will be thirty-nine feet away from the older building and twelve feet forward thereof. The main entrance will be in the centre of the Thirty-sixth Street façade and there will be a one story gallery joining the two buildings at the rear on the North.

The entrance leads thru a vestibule to a central hallway about twenty-seven feet square and two stories in height; the westerly door of this gives entrance to the Exhibition Gallery.

Library Service for the Business Man*

By HENRY BRUERE

Third Vice-President Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

ALEXANDER THE GREAT wrote to Aristotle who, you will remember, had been his teacher: "You have not done well in publishing these lectures, for how shall we your pupils excel other men, if you make that public to all, which we learned from you?" Despite the publication Alexander achieved a certain eminence. But what myriads of other men have had their stature heightened by the wisdom of Aristotle? Aristotle died two thousand two hundred and fifty years ago. The viewpoint of Alexander began to fade out of men's minds only in the last two centuries. In business it is only since the recent war that a free exchange of knowledge between enterprises has come into vogue. . . .

But it is not the sequestration of business knowledge, but its freer interchange that gives new interest to the development of business research in America. Of this opening up of minds to each other, Mr. Henry Davidson has said that it is the contribution to modern economic progress for which our children will most honor us. . . .

If there still lurks in men's mind reluctance to share knowledge it is because they have not learned that in this sharing there is what Miss Mary Follett of Boston might describe as circular response. An idea or fact is given forth, another is given in return. . . .

This exchange of information between individuals is valuable, but it has its limitations. I mention it to put in italics, as it were, this new background for the work of the reference librarian. No man can gather to himself and retain in his mind all the things he needs to know. No man can have encyclopedic knowledge, even regarding his own business. For that reason you need a depository of information. And if you have a depository of information, you must have some way of sluicing it, and in the process, of separating the good from the waste and classifying it. Either you are self-sufficient, oblivious to the literature of your craft, or you must have a new facility in your business that the older circumscribed and gossip-learning business man lacked. You must have a library and a librarian. That this is true is demonstrated by the fact that there are about 200 business libraries in New York alone.

For strictly business purposes there is no need for a large collection of what may be described as business books. There should not be many complete collections of business books in any city, it seems to me. . . .

Until lately there was little or nothing to read on business except market reports in the press and shipping news. The case with business contrasted sharply with medicine and the law. One of my most vivid mental pictures is that of an elderly man seated in his library with a large book before him and a pile of journals on a table at his side. That man was my father, a country doctor, entering upon his practice at the time of the Civil War and continuing his education thru reading during the fifty strenuous years of his active professional life. Without such study medical men become mere artisans, or degenerate into quackery. The business men of that day spent their evenings playing whist or billiards or dozing at home. Books have always been the foundation of the law, both in training and in the practice of the profession.

It is almost within the short life time of the special business library that the really useful business book began to make its appearance. The reason for this is plain. The material for writing books has not been available. Even now the gathering of the illustrative case material from which the principles may be constructed and existing practice tested is still an innovation of the advanced business schools. There has been great knowledge accumulated by business men, but they have taken it with them to their graves.

Among business men the accountants were the first to record their theories and practice, and I suspect that that came about because of a desire to erect themselves into the dignity of a profession with its protection against interlopers and charlatans. But the great business man of yesterday had no professional aspirations. He was a builder of new empires, an adventurer into new fields, an organizer of men, a wealth gatherer. He devised his methods as he got along, or hired men to devise them for him. And then he tried to forget what he learned and turned himself to philosophizing on the plain virtues or to philanthropy or traveling.

The books on business have not as a rule

* Given before the joint meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association and the New York Library Club at the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, January 20, 1927. Much abridged.

been written by business men. The outstanding names in business history in America are not also the names of authors of business treatises. The standard books on railroading are not by Harriman or Hill, but by college professors, who only lately have been invited to sit with the bankers on railway boards. The same is true of insurance and banking, with the exception of Kirkbride's *Modern Trust Company*. The time is coming, let us hope, when business men will be moved to analyze and write down the principles and procedures which they have followed in handling affairs successfully and in the public interest. What eager demand and constant application you would have for works conscientiously prepared and skillfully written by the pre-eminent figures in different departments of business. One can estimate this demand from the remarkable success of Henry Ford's two books on his policies and methods which have been made available thru the fortunate collaboration of Samuel Crowther, an able journalist and expositor. These books have had the most far-reaching effect on the business thinking of men of any books that have appeared in my time. Imagine, I say, the use that would be made if leaders in business should discipline themselves to write as luminously on their business as they are learning to talk entertainingly and instructively after dinner. A Story or Osler in business might easily appear if we could have the following list of titles to choose from: *The Principles and Methods of Corporate Financing*, by Clarence Dillon; *Merchandising to the Multitude*, by F. W. Woolworth; *Investment Banking*, by J. Pierpont Morgan; *The Department Store Problem*, by Jesse Straus; *Applied Manufacturing Principles and Methods*, by Cyrus H. McCormick; *The Art of Railroading*, in six volumes, by Daniel Willard; *A Handbook on Life Insurance*, by Darwin P. Kingsley; *Step by Step in Newspaper Publishing*, Adolph S. Ochs; *Building a New Industry from the Air*, by David Sarnoff.

Happily there are now excellent analyses of business problems appearing in book form issued by discriminating publishers who are staffed with able editors. If the authors are not as yet primarily business men they are approaching the discussion of their problem with a desire to assist rather than to reform business, to disclose existing practice rather than to impose theories. The analytical and articulate type of mind is finding its place in business, as statistician, economist, personnel director, comptroller, and increasingly as chief executive. You may not have at present a too imposing list of good business books on your shelves. It may be not over two hundred, and most of them written by those who were outside looking in, but the literature of business in a decade will, I think, rival that of the older professions. The materials for this literature are now in the making. . . .

Perhaps I have talked too much of books. . . . But whether the material be found in books, periodicals, reports, addresses or what, it is too voluminous, too varied in quality, too steady in output, to be dealt with by the amateur, and the choice for the business man is first whether he will use it or not use it. If he intends to use it, he will need assistance.

First, should he use it? It is hardly necessary for me to argue this question as a matter of principle. Mr. John Cotton Dana in his little booklet *Buying and Using Print*, has done this admirably and sufficiently. . . .

I would have in a business library a business economist to supplement the work of the librarian. Perhaps one such person trained in the ways of business could serve a group of libraries. I have imagined some provision made for this purpose by the business community, thru the New York Public Library.

This brings me to the question of the physical relation of the library to the business establishment. Let us take the City of New York as a field of operation. Many companies will wish to have their own libraries or librarians who can work in close relation to the executive who intends to use the information. For such libraries an interchange of information and resources is not only desirable but has been demonstrated to be feasible. There appears to be a fine spiri' of inter-library co-operation. For those libraries specializing in like field there might be more than that. There might be a systematic exchange of information secured and a reciprocating index. This not only would avoid delays and duplication, but would prevent the repeated demands made on those whose experience and method is desired for information that given once may be used by all. The willing business man is much put upon with inquiries, and frequently members of the same organization will make independent inquiries which might be consolidated. A suggestion has recently been made that there be of pooling of resources, for example, by those special libraries that seek to keep their files up to date in regard to industrial relations questions which are undergoing rapid evolution and change. But the problem is bigger than that, so big in fact that some form of community effort seems desirable.

In connection with this meeting, I sought an interview with the Director of the New York Public Library. He very courteously arranged a meeting not only with himself but with the heads of the special divisions of the library that particularly serve commerce and industry.

A very impressive use is made of the facilities of the central building by the business community. Certain companies send representatives to work almost continually in one of the special libraries. To individual business men a great deal of assistance is given by the librarians in looking up information. Immediate information is given over the telephone when it is available. All the required business reference books are kept for use by the business public. The library takes a very broad view of the scope of business and it has in consequence many interests to serve. It cannot do much by way of special research, yet it has found time to public a number of bibliographies, as for example, a recent one on printing and writing inks. It works generously with the private special libraries of the city and there is from them a free reciprocity. As to the local libraries at the branches, I imagine not much has been done to make the library serviceable to the business men of the neighborhood. These branch or local libraries are sustained by the City, the library foundations having provided the buildings.

The matter is the other way about at the central reference library. The library foundations maintain the library and operate it. The City may not wish to make a special effort to serve the local business communities by providing special facilities for this purpose at the branches or some of them. I have not gone into that. But I can imagine that something profitable might be done along those lines without great cost or serious bulging of our tax bills.

Do you not believe it would be interesting at all events, to see listed in the annual report the specific services rendered by those libraries to business men, along with the services given to teachers, social agencies and club women? The business man is a needed friend of the library, as was recently shown in the support given in the adjustments of librarians' salaries. His sympathy might easily be developed into a sense of dependence, once he has discovered how profitable a library may be made to him in the conduct of his business.

Would it be feasible, I wonder, to link together as a working organization the Public Library and the special libraries under some guiding committee? Such a committee could step by step find practical means to unify the effort which so many business men are now making to bring to light the experimental knowledge which business is accumulating on problems of concern to every business. There will always be special problems of concern only to individual enterprises, but the number of questions which bear on the effectiveness of all business and its social serviceability is constantly increasing with the development of pressure to progress that comes not only from competition but a genuine eagerness to do with utmost wisdom and enlightenment those things that business must do to meet public expectation of it.

New York is many things, but it is conspicuously a great work shop, a great economic organization, sustaining and advancing the well-being of millions of people. That economic effort is of first importance to public welfare, and its character is governed by the character of service rendered by the individual enterprises that carry on the day's work. Not only public welfare but individual interest demands a unification of these enterprises where such relation will strengthen them and better enable them to serve. In this unification the business library is playing or will play an important part. The breadth of opportunity invites the enlargement of the scope, facilities and activities of the library function and its more direct integration with the business mind. It is a challenging opportunity in which not only the library, but the universities, the great business establishments with far reaching public relationship and business men who have a vision of their calling as a profession must participate.

I would say to you, "Strike out into the world of business." . . . I propose that the special librarians make known their readiness to promote the illumination of our economic life. They will find themselves, if they do so, sought from all quarters, to help in the new competition of business, the competition of informed intelligence.

We have had our Alexanders in business and their achievements have been great, and much has been learned from their works if not from themselves. Men of the Aristotelian type are arising in business, and as they appear we hail them. They are symbols of a new age when we shall carry on the fundamental processes of civilized life, those that have to do with the satisfaction of material wants, under the guidance of accumulated knowledge, freely exchanged information and a professional pride in making contributions to that knowledge. The business library is not only an indispensable present facility in this new age, but one of its most impressive and potential manifestations.

Free on Request

The City of Buffalo has recently issued a thoroly revised edition of *Buffalo's Text Book*. This is a 223-page book on the activities of the City of Buffalo. The weight is 15 oz.

The Buffalo Public Library will be glad to send copies in response to requests when accompanied by the necessary zone postage.

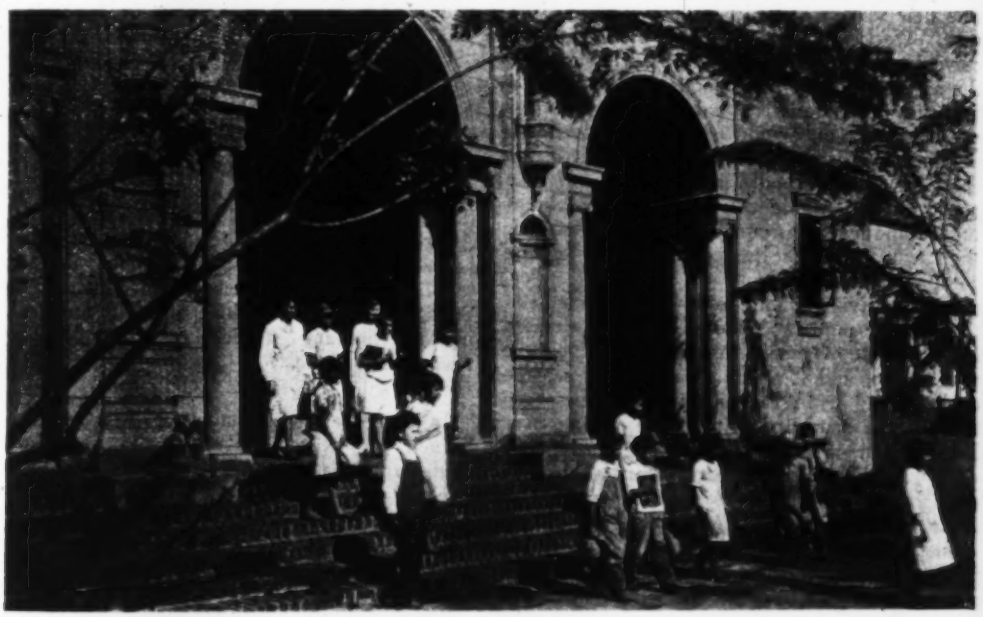
Children's Work on a Paradise Isle

By SADIE HOFFMAN,
Children's Librarian, Kauai Library, Lihue, Hawaii

FAR out in the blue Pacific lies rainbowed and moonlit Kauai, the smallest and most northern island in the Hawaiian group. Those few happy mortals who have ventured the one hundred miles of rough sea voyage from Honolulu to this spot have called it the Garden Isle for its five hundred square miles of area covered with the greenest of green verdure and riot of brilliant flowers and foliage. The rolling hills are planted in pineapples and the valleys in sugar-cane, while here and there are small rice-paddies reflecting the blue skies above in their shimmering waters. Everywhere, too, are the ever-graceful cocoanut palms and banana groves. Visitors are always much surprised to find in the midst of this tropical and primitive beauty, a most modern and well equipped public library which serves not only the county seat of Lihue in which it is located but seventeen schools and eight deposit stations scattered from the coral strands of Hanalei on one side to Waimea canyon on the other.

I had learned that a trained children's librarian was needed here, and I had been chosen to organize this work. On that eventful July first of last year I was whirled thru fields of waving sugar-cane to the center of the plantation village which boasts not a single street-car, sidewalk or anything else that savors of city life except well paved roads and a beautiful library given in memory of Albert Spencer Wilcox, a pioneer in the community. In size and structure it compares favorably with our Carnegie branches in the States. It was a real surprise and pleasure to find here already so splendid a nucleus of books and a charming children's room.

The Library Board gave me full sweep, so that with the co-operation of Miss Agnes Smith the librarian, who comes from the Pittsburgh Library, attractive table lists and posters were made, a bulletin-board and display rack were ordered and the books were arranged so that when school commenced on the first of September all was in readiness for activities to begin. It would take a poet or painter to draw an adequate picture of the juvenile clientèle. First of all and greatest in number come the Japanese, small and eager and so picturesque in their sandals and beflowered kimonas. Then there are the dark-skinned Hawaiians, who adore fairy-tales, and the little Filipinos who



OFF TO THE STORY HOUR

A CORNER IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

must be constantly reminded that hands can be washed and books cannot. Most interesting of all are the race-mixtures: the Hawaiian-Chinese, Hawaiian-Caucasian and others who make this the true melting-pot of the world.

All the teachers and mothers of the white children (haoles) were most enthusiastic for this new service and are co-operating in every way. Weekly classes from nearby schools receive instruction in the use of the library and the appreciation of good books. Story-hour on Saturday afternoons is a gala event held under a spreading monkey-pod tree, and the children of these many races listen enthusiastically to the tales of fairies and giants and days of long ago. On the whole they are not capable of understanding the more advanced stories, for their vocabulary is limited and their reading comprehension low.

Each outlying school serves as a library station for the pupils. Many of them are situated in the midst of green cane-fields or pineapple plantations, and it seems so strange to see the dark-skinned little Hawaiians or Japanese sitting in the shade of a palmtree poring over King Arthur or Robin Hood. Once on the edge of a vast rice-field where a water-buffalo was ploughing I stopped to see what amused two little Chinese boys. It was the Palmer Cox *Brownie Book*, and they were chuckling over it in true American fashion. In the springtime we are hoping to have a Library Festival. The program will probably read something like this:

Songs, by Hawaiian chorus; "What this Library Means to Me," by Mew Sin Ching Ding (Chinese); Parasol Drill, by Shizue and Toyiko Fujimura (Japanese); "My Favorite Book," by Maximino Tarapa (Filipino); and "Characters from Books," by Leilani (Hawaiian); Bertha (German); Refugio (Portuguese); Candida (Porto-Rican); Rainbow (Chinese-Hawaiian); and Mary (white). Then we will sing the "Star Spangled Banner"—for this is Hawaii, and Hawaii is America.

Titles for Newbery Award

SUGGESTIONS or nominations of books for the Newbery medal from which a final selection may be made are desired by the Newbery Award Committee of the A.L.A. Children's Librarians' Section. Suggestions may be sent to Miss Annie I. M. Jackson, chairman of the Book Evaluation Committee, which is now making preliminary studies for the Newbery Award Committee.

With regret the committee of the local branch of the National Federation of Music Clubs announces that in the opinion of the five judges of the contest to secure an official song for the District of Columbia no poem was found suitable for the purpose, so in accord with rule 3 of the contest the award was withheld. The judges were: Mrs. Faith Van Valkenbugh Vilas, Mrs. Wm. Wolff Smith, Mrs. Gideon A. Lyon, Mr. Carl Engle, Mr. Harold Randolph.

Proposed County Library State Aid Act

*A Proposal for State Aid of Free, Public, Non-sectarian County Libraries in Pennsylvania; for the Certification of the Staff of such County Libraries; and Creating a State Board of County Library Certification. By Sabra L. Nason**

THE purpose of this study was to formulate a plan which might be adapted to any state, to stimulate the establishment of adequately supported and well administered county libraries. With slight changes to suit local laws, it should prove workable in other states.

The requirements for a certified county library may seem high to some who have started their libraries on a very small scale, but fifty cents per capita from the county is certainly a moderate amount for readers to pay for first class library service. Those who think differently can carry on their libraries on whatever scale seems desirable, and this law, if enacted, would not interfere with them.

Forty-four state legislatures are now in session. They are appropriating many millions of dollars in state aid for public schools, hospitals, homes and other welfare matters. The library aid here suggested is most moderate compared with the others even when the time comes that all the counties of a state might qualify.

State Aid for County Libraries

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that for the purpose of encouraging the establishment, adequate maintenance, and high standards of free, non-sectarian county libraries thruout this Commonwealth, that the General Assembly of Pennsylvania appropriate a fund of $300,000 for the biennium ending May 31, 1929, to be used as hereinafter provided, any balance remaining at the end of the biennium to be continued in the same fund for use during the succeeding biennial period.

Recommended by State Board of County Library Certification

Sec. 2. This appropriation shall be called the "County Library State Aid Fund," hereafter referred to in this act as "State Aid," and shall be disbursed semi-annually in the usual manner to the treasurers of the county library boards of certified county libraries only upon recommendation of the State Board of County Library Certification and on vouchers signed by the chairman and the secretary of this State Board.

County Libraries Eligible

Sec. 3. A county library is eligible to the benefits of State Aid whenever:

(a) Any county thru its board of county commissioners or by vote of its electors (P. L. 1143, 1917) shall have provided municipally an annual county library fund equivalent to not less than fifty cents per capita of the population to be served, nor more than two mills on the dollar on all taxable property of said population.

(b) And when the county library board of such county has been appointed and has organized and submitted a library budget acceptable to the State Board of County Library Specification.

Requirements for County Budget

Sec. 4. A county library budget to be acceptable must provide:

(a) A book fund of at least thirty per cent of the total income during the first five years.

(b) A graded staff, whose total number of hours service shall be at least equal to those of the full time staff paid from the State Aid funds. In county libraries serving 25,000 population or more, one or more of the senior assistants shall have been especially trained in children's library work.

(c) Transportation facilities, equipment and such other matters as may be necessary to an efficiently managed county library system according to at least the minimum standards of the State Board.

State Aid Apportioned by Population Groups

Sec. 5. State Aid shall be allotted only to properly certified county libraries and in proportion as follows:

(a) To county libraries serving from 5,000 to 14,999 population, 50 per cent of the total library budget based on 50 cents per capita levied by the county on population to be served.

(b) To county libraries serving from 15,000 to 99,999 population, 35 per cent of the total library budget based on 50 cents per capita levied by the county on population to be served.

(c) To county libraries serving over 100,000 population, 25 per cent of the total library budget based on 50 cents per capita levied by the county on the population to be served.

(d) Any county library whose population to be served has a *true* valuation on its taxable property of more than $2,000 per capita, will be given State Aid at a rate of 5 per cent less than the regular percentages listed in a, b, and c of this section. And any county whose population to be served has a *true* valuation of its taxable property of less than $600 per capita, will be given State Aid at a rate of 5 per cent more than the regular percentages listed in a, b, and c of this section. The true valuation per capita will be based on the latest true valuation figures that are compiled annually by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, and with the population as given in the latest U. S. Census.

State Aid for Salaries of Certified Staff

Sec. 6. This State Aid Fund may be used only in payment of salaries to certified, trained librarians of senior assistant rank or above according to standards of grades, qualifications and salaries adopted by the State Board, but the maximum State allowance on each such salary shall be the minimum rate for senior assistant rank. Any increment above this minimum rate that may be required to obtain the qualifications needed on any library staff must be met out of the county funds. No person shall be eligible as chief librarian of a certified county library who has not received a certificate of qualifications from the State Board.

* Miss Nason has had college and public library experience in the Middle West and county library experience in the Far West. She is a native of Pennsylvania where she resides at the present time and therefore illustrates the plan as it might apply to Pennsylvania conditions and the existing library law.

Counties to Receive Allotments in Order of Becoming Eligible

Sec. 7. Apportionments from this fund will be made to certified county libraries in the order in which they become eligible as verified by the State Board, to receive State Aid. If during any biennium, any county library should apply for State Aid after the entire fund had been allotted, such county library must wait its turn for State Aid during the following biennium. Any part of the State Aid allotment to a county library which may not have been used as provided in Section 6 must be refunded at the end of each fiscal year to the State Treasurer who shall credit such refund to the County Library State Aid Fund.

Annual Reports

Sec. 8. Every county library board of a certified county library must make an annual report in approved form at the end of each State fiscal year to the State Board and to the board of county commissioners including whatever financial and other items the State Board may require in carrying out the provisions of this act. Failure to present such report forfeits right to further State Aid until adjusted to the satisfaction of the State Board.

Sec. 9. A State Board of County Library Certification is hereby created consisting of seven members to serve without compensation as members of this board—the state librarian, state superintendent of public instruction, librarian of Pennsylvania State College, and four appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be recommended by the State Parent-Teachers Association, one by the State Grange; one by the State Federation of Women's Clubs and one by the Pennsylvania Library Association. They shall meet and organize with officers of chairman and secretary. The term "State Board" when used in this act shall refer to this State Board of County Library Certification. The librarian members of this State Board shall be graduates of recognized colleges or universities and with certificates of professional training or degrees from a full year accredited Library School and with at least five years successful library experience. Appointments shall be for terms of four years beginning June first of the first year of appointment. The first appointees shall be appointed for one, two, three and four years respectively. The members of the State Board shall be allowed necessary expenses which shall be paid out of the State Aid Fund.

Powers and Duties

Sec. 10. The powers and duties of this board shall be:

(a) To encourage thru publicity, exhibits, library surveys, personal visits of members of the State Board or the county library specialist, and in other possible ways, the establishment of county library systems thruout the Commonwealth.

(b) To make any rules and regulations which may be advisable and to take any other action that may be necessary in the carrying out of the terms of this law.

(c) To examine applications of county libraries for State Aid and to recommend such aid for those that fulfill the requirements of this act.

(d) To receive and file annual reports of certified county libraries and to furnish all county libraries of the State with proper blanks for budgets and annual reports and to distribute from time to time any other material that may be helpful in county library development.

(e) To approve or reject continuance of State Aid to each county library in accordance with its fulfillment of the terms of this act and of at least the minimum standards of library administration that may be fixed by the State Board.

(f) To base the grades, qualifications and salaries of the staffs employed in county libraries receiving State Aid on those recommended in the "Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions" by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, until such time as the State Board shall recommend any revisions of these standards.

(g) To employ a county library specialist and such clerical assistance as many be needed for the proper carrying out of the duties of this Board. The county library specialist must be a graduate of a recognized college or university, and with professional training in an accredited full year Library School, and with at at least ten years' executive library experience, five of which shall have been in county library administration.

(h) To make any reasonable and temporary readjustments under Sec. 4 (a) and (b) as may be necessary to fit emergencies which may arise in particular cases.

(i) To publish biennially a report of the activities of the certified county libraries in Pennsylvania, including statistics of total income and expenses, book stock, book circulation, branches and stations, number and grades of staff, and such other material as tends to promote the highest possible type of county-wide library service.

(j) To report to the Governor and to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania the progress of county libraries in the State and to recommend any needed legislation which may make them more effective.

Administration

Sec. 11. For the administrative work and other matters connected with carrying out the aforesaid duties of this State Board, a sum not to exceed $30,000 for the biennium is allowed from the County Library State Aid Fund.

Bibliography of American Natural History

IT will be remembered that the first volume of this exceedingly useful and valuable bibliography, to which was awarded the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Prize, is devoted to an annotated bibliography of the publications relating to the history, biography, and bibliography of American natural history and its institutions, during colonial times and the pioneer century. The second volume, which has recently been published, is devoted to the institutions which have contributed to the rise and progress of American natural history and which were founded or organized between 1769 and 1844. The institutions organized and founded between 1845 and 1865 will be included in volume 3. The institutions are arranged chronologically by their respective dates of foundation, beginning with the American Philosophical Society, "the oldest scientific institution in the United States." The preface to volume 1 states that altogether over two hundred and thirty of these institutions are dealt with in volumes 2 and 3, or, in the words of the author, "the bibliog-

**A Bibliography of American Natural History.* The Pioneer Century, 1769-1865. By Max Meisel. Vol. 2. 658 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Premier Publishing Co., 1926. 741p. $7.50.

raphy aims to record the natural history contents of the publications of nearly ninety societies; of twenty-five journals; of thirty-six state geological and natural history surveys; of fifteen natural history museums and botanic gardens; and over seventy federal exploring expeditions and surveys." From this mere enumeration some idea can be gained of the great amount of labor involved on the part of the author in recording the natural history material in these publications, all of which he personally examined. The pages devoted to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and its publications, for example, number eighty-seven and there are one hundred and twelve pages devoted to the *American Journal of Science and Arts*.

The material concerning the various institutions is divided as follows: (a) history; (b) bibliography; (c) reports; (d) papers on natural history. The brief histories of the various institutions and the bibliographies in regard to them are particularly valuable and interesting features. This analysis of the contents of the publications of all these various institutions makes possible a bird's-eye view of their activities which can not be obtained in any other way without great labor. It will therefore be a great convenience and service to future historians who wish to trace the development of American natural history. The lists of publications will also be of much value as check lists, particularly in the case of societies, institutions and surveys.

Among the institutions included it is of interest from an agricultural librarian's standpoint to note that there are three agricultural societies, namely, the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, New York City and Albany, founded in 1791, the New York State Agricultural Society, Albany, founded in 1832, and the Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Society, Jefferson College, Mississippi, founded in 1839, and that there is one agricultural journal, namely, the *Magazine of Horticulture and Botany*, founded in 1835. Since these three agricultural societies and one horticultural journal are included, it is not quite clear why other important agricultural societies and journals containing natural history material were not included, for example, the *Memoirs* of the old Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, formed in 1785, and the *Memoirs* of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, established in 1819, both of which include a considerable amount of natural history material. These are, however, undoubtedly agricultural publications which are not easily accessible and it is possible that they may be among the agricultural publications to be included in the bibliography in volume 3. It is hoped that this is the case.

The third volume, soon to be published, in addition to including the institutions which were founded or organized from 1845 to 1865, will contain a bibliography of books, articles and miscellaneous publications relating to American natural history. The author in the preface to volume 1 states that "it will consist mainly of a catalogue of isolated books published by the authors themselves, without any institutional supervision or connection and such articles or papers as appeared in obscure or not easily accessible medical, agricultural and in some instances foreign journals and newspapers." It will also have chronological tables of publications, an index of authors and naturalists arranged alphabetically, and an index of institutions arranged alphabetically to facilitate determination of date of formation of a specific institution. Whether or not the index to authors will refer specifically to their various works is not stated.

The three volumes of this bibliography form a most important contribution to the bibliographical literature of American natural history. Scientists, librarians, bibliographers and students, all of whose needs the author has had in mind in the compilation of the bibliography, owe him a debt of gratitude for making so readily available this wealth of material.

The first volume of the bibliography was dedicated to the author's mother. The second volume is dedicated to his alma mater, the New York State Library School, from which he was graduated in 1916.

CLARIBEL R. BARNETT, *Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.*

Free on Request

TO inform the visitor of facilities that exist for his aid *The Metropolitan Museum of Art*, What It Is and What It Is Doing, A Dictionary of Museum Facts and Activities, has just been printed for the Museum by D. B. Updike, of the Merrymount Press, Boston. The dictionary is cross-referenced, and in correct catalog form. It does not answer questions about the collections, nor tell the story of the origin and growth of the Museum—the various catalogs, the general *Guide* and the *History*, do this. The Museum will be glad to send the dictionary to interested individuals and institutions. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

To Children's Librarians

SECTION dues for 1927 are now payable to Miss Helen F Ingersoll, treasurer, Denver (Col.) Public Library. All librarians who belong to the A.L.A. are eligible upon payment of fifty cents and are invited to join

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH MARCH 1, 1927

IT is not so many years ago that Charles McCarthy in Wisconsin made his legislative reference work for that state a model for other states and practically initiated a plan which has been of the greatest service in American legislation. It had long been a practice of the British Parliament to look to professional experts for the drafting of legislative bills, but in our own federal and state legislatures bills by the thousands were made up by very unskilled people, to the great detriment of legislation. The Wisconsin plan involved two features, the furnishing of information to legislators and the actual drafting of bills. In 1914 the Librarian of Congress succeeded in obtaining an appropriation for the establishment within this great library of a legislative reference department, which has proved of the greatest service to congressmen willing to take the trouble to inform themselves on measures proposed or pending for congressional action. Parallel with this work, both the Senate and House now have their legislative councillors who do the actual work of bill drafting, and the efficiency and economy of this work received remarkable testimony in the House on February 8, when the appropriation for this purpose was under discussion. The chairmen of the major committees all united in testimony to the value of the work and there was not a dissenting voice. Representative Luce as chairman of the Library Committee took advantage of the opportunity to pay a tribute to the Library of Congress and its librarian, which also won general approval and which is reprinted on another page. It is to be hoped that the service of the Librarian of Congress, the head of the profession, may be recognized when the Seventieth Congress comes together, in accordance with the strong recommendation made by the American Library Association.

INDEED, Congress seems to have waked up generally with reference to the value of libraries and a five-year program for the local public library has been embodied in a bill which, tho introduced into the short session, will not be pushed until the meeting of the ensuing Congress. The Carnegie grant gave to Washington its fine central public library building and the earlier branches, but needed extensions must now be made from public funds since Congress make all the appropriations for our capital city. The Public Library of the District of Columbia, as it is officially called, has done great service for the citizens of Washington, but an extended branch system as well as an addition to the main library building is needed to bring its facilities to all parts of the city, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Congress to accomplish this result. The Library of Congress, the several departmental and other governmental libraries and the Public Library of the District together make Washington a rival of London in its library treasures, while the facilities thus afforded are far ahead of those in any national capital, London not excepted.

THO the ten thousand membership in the A.L.A. was not reached, as was hoped, before the semi-centenary, the membership roll is making such progress that it is now within a hundred of the nine thousand mark, and a united effort by individual librarians and other members within the next few months may make it possible to reach that high water mark before the Toronto conference. The institutional membership counts now somewhat less than a thousand and should easily be increased well above that number, since the five-dollar membership gives the library not only the *Bulletin* but the handbook and proceedings and certain privileges, especially useful to the smaller libraries. There is a great field among the thirty thousand library trustees, of whom so small a proportion is in the A.L.A. membership, and on most library boards there are one or two members who might be brought in by enticing effort on the part of the local librarian. The two-dollar fee for ordinary members is so small that it should be within the possibilities of any trustee, and the *Bulletin* will do much to acquaint them with what the A.L.A. means and does, even tho they do not spend the additional two dollars for the handbook and proceedings. Few librarians of libraries of any consequence are now outside the membership, tho some are still members of local associations and not of the national body. These and a very large number

of library assistants not in either should be enrolled in the A.L.A. and from these several classes it ought to be possible to go to Toronto with the report that this long desired accomplishment has been effected.

SO much admirable work, of remarkable result, had been achieved by the Brussels Institute, before the war desolated Belgium, in its Repertory, approximating twelve million cards of entries of books and analytics, minutely classified on the decimal system, that it is of first importance to make the continuation of this Repertory an international undertaking. To this end the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations is addressing itself, the American Library Association thru its Committees on Bibliography and on International Relations is giving its co-operation, in the hope that means may be forthcoming and methods devised which will bring the material up to date and provide for continuance in the future. The Institute in 1925 elected Godfrey Dewey as president in recognition of the origin of the Dewey Decimal Classification, and his interest in the work is a happy continuation of his father's world-famous achievement in the invention and development of the decimal classification. It has been suggested that the continuance of the work, should be under American direction and it is hoped that American funds may be forthcoming adequate for the purpose, but for the present the whole plan is only in the first stage of discussion. If it can be continued, it will, with the union catalog of the Library of Congress and other American libraries, supplemented by the *Union List of Serials*, be a part of the universal union catalog which will be the final triumph of bibliography.

Library Book Outlook

THE list of important new books issued since the previous instalment was written is a short one.

In Biography there are *Roosevelt As We Knew Him*, by Frederick S. Wood (Winston, $3.50), consisting of recollections of Theodore Roosevelt by one hundred and fifty of his friends and associates; *Charles Darwin*, by Leonard Huxley (Greenberg, $1.75), a brief biography by the son of Darwin's co-worker, Thomas Huxley; and a *Who's Who in American Jewry* (Jewish Biographical Bureau, New York, $10).

Two travel-books of note are: *Chinese Central Asia*, by C. P. Skrine (915.1, Houghton-Mifflin, $.50), being an account of life and work in Kashgar, in Chinese Turkestan, and of travel and exploration in that remote, little-known land, illustrated with many original photographs; and *Balkan Sketches*, by Lester G. Hornby (914.97, Little-Brown, $5), being an artist's wanderings thru Serbia, illustrated by himself.

The Spirit of Bohemia, by Vladimir Nosek (943.7, Brentano's, $3.50), throws new light on the spiritual forces that led to the rebirth of the ancient kingdom of Bohemia under the new name of the Czechoslovak Republic.

There are three new plays available in book-form. *Caponsacchi*, by Arthur Goodrich and Rose A. Palmer (822, Appleton, $2), is the three-act play made from Browning's poem, "The Ring and the Book," in which Walter Hampden is now starring. *Daisy Mayme*, by George Kelly (812, Little-Brown, $1.50), is a comedy of American life that has been played for some months in New York. *The Play's the Thing*, by Franz Molnar (891.8, Brentano's, $2), is the play in which Holbrook Blinn is starring this season in New York.

The only fiction-title of note is George A. Birmingham's *The Smuggler's Cave* (Bobbs-Merrill, $2), in which a pageant in a little English village has unexpectedly far-reaching consequences.

Some additional new and recent books on subjects already more or less well covered by existing volumes may now be noted.

In the class Natural Science there are: *The Origin, Nature, and Influence of Relativity*, by George David Birkhoff (501, Macmillan, $2), lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute and the University of California; *Three Men Discuss Relativity*, by J. W. N. Sullivan (501, Knopf, $2.50), an exposition in terms that the ordinary reader may understand; *Beyond the Milky Way*, by George Ellery Hale (520, Scribner, $1.50), describing some of the newest discoveries in astronomy; *The Music of the Spheres: a Nature-Lovers' Astronomy*, by Florence A. Grondal (523, Macmillan, $5); *The New Universe*, by Baker Brownell (525, Van Nostrand, $4), being an outline of the world in which we live; and *The Romance of Navigation*, by W. B. Whall (528, McBride, $5).

Also, *Introduction to Contemporary Physics*, by Karl K. Darrow (530, Van Nostrand, $6); and *X-Rays and Electrons: an Outline of Recent X-Ray Theory*, by Arthur H. Compton (541, Van Nostrand, $6).

Furthermore, *Our Mobile Earth*, by Reginald A. Daly (551, Scribner, $5), being an account

of the formation of the continents, the causes of earthquakes, etc.; *The Romance of Our Wonderful World*, by P. J. Risdon (550, Lippincott, $3); *A Study of the Oceans*, by James Johnstone (551, Longmans, $3.75); *The Primitive Races of Mankind*, by Max Schmidt (572, Little-Brown, $6); *Eugenics*, by A. M. Carr-Saunders (575, Holt, $1), in the "Home University Library of Modern Knowledge"; and *The Need for Eugenic Reform*, by Leonard Darwin (575, Appleton, $4), presenting the case for eugenics, but moderate in temper and based on sound learning.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

In the Library World

New York

CHANGES and growth are both recorded in the one hundred and ninth annual report of the New York State Library for the year ending June 30, 1926. The transfer of the New York State Library School to Columbia University has already affected the standard of library service. Assistants of professional grade for thirty-five years have been recruited almost wholly from recent graduates or advanced students in the school. Deprived of this supply the library already finds itself unable to fill four professional positions at the salaries available, $1,400 and $1,500. The Book Selection Section changed its name to Book Information Section, as describing more accurately the scope of its work, and published in *Best Books of 1925* the last number of a periodical which has been in existence since 1897. The A. L. A. *Booklist Books* and the Wilson *Standard Catalog* seem to the editors to cover so much the same field as to make the publication of *Best Books* in advisable. "The Bookmark," a department in each number of *New York Libraries*, will take its place.

The net total of books in the general library and the library for the blind was 537,483 last June 30th. All except $216 of a book fund of $65,422 was expended. Gifts to the medical library were many. It is the experience of the library that unlike lawyers, who usually maintain considerable office libraries, few doctors accumulate many professional books. They seem more and more to rely upon the great medical libraries, and usually turn over to such libraries from time to time the journals, books, pamphlets, etc., that accumulate in their offices. The best medical libraries are so well organized that the desired book can be obtained from the 50,000 in a library more quickly than it can usually be found in an unarranged and uncataloged private accumulation. Any licensed physician or registered nurse may borrow without specific guarantee and with a minimum of red tape from the State Library, and all others thruout the State may borrow thru any of its 700 public libraries.

A gift of the greatest importance to the law library was a set of reports of the revisers of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, from Charles Henry Butler of Washington, D. C., a grandson of Benjamin F. Butler, one of the revisers. The revision of the statutes of the state which were passed by the legislature in the years 1827 and 1828 "is the most remarkable work of its kind among the peoples using the Anglo-Saxon system of law.... The passage of the Revised Statutes was one of the decisive battles in progress and reform of law, and led directly to the greatest of reforms in the laws of English-speaking peoples, namely, the reform of procedure by the State of New York, which has been followed in all English and American jurisdiction." Only one other complete set of these reports, that in the library of the Association of the Bar in New York City, has been located to the knowledge of the staff of the New York State law library.

Pennsylvania

SWARTHMORE and Haverford Colleges are the chief depositories of Quakeriana in America. The valuable collection of Quaker books and relics in the library of Swarthmore will soon be housed as it deserves in the Clement M. Biddle Memorial Library of which J. Russell Hayes has recently been appointed librarian. It was begun when the college was still in its infancy at the suggestion of Anson Lapham, a New York Friend, who in 1870 offered a thousand dollars to start the project. Professor Arthur Beardsley of the Engineering Department gave devoted service to the building-up of a valuable collection during the last forty-five years of his life. In 1907, when the College Library moved to the newly constructed Carnegie building, the Repository treasures were transported to their present quarters in the west gallery. When Professor Beardsley died in 1917 his daughter Laura continued in charge of the rooms under the supervision of Mr. Hayes. The chief treasure of the library is the original manuscript of John Woolman's *Journal*. Various Meetings of the Society of Friends have already agreed to make the library at Swarthmore the repository for material of historical significance, and numerous individuals

will do likewise with family records, letters, pictures, and books, says the Swarthmore *Phoenix* of February 8. The Friends' Historical Library already has 8,000 books and pamphlets.

OF all the New England and North Atlantic states Pennsylvania gives the lowest per capita support to public libraries (.20), has the smallest number of volumes per capita in the public libraries (32) and has a circulation of only 1.19 volumes per capita. It has the largest number of people without public library service—3,500,000—just 41 per cent of her population. Of these, 2,320,268 are rural. "Pennsylvania has 218 public libraries, compared with 264 in New Jersey, 410 in Massachusetts, and 514 in New York." It has five counties with no public libraries within their borders; 177 places without free public libraries, one city of over 50,000, 27 places from 10,000 to 50,000, 50 places of 5,000 to 10,000, and 99 places of 2,500 to 5,000. To help fill the lack of public library service, Pennsylvania has in the Library Extension Department 47,000 volumes and has circulated 20,024 volumes; New Jersey, one of its neighbors, has 140,000 volumes and a circulation of 198,094; Ohio, another neighbor, 262,296 volumes and a circulation of 84,746. Pennsylvania Library Extension has $14,520 per year support, New York had $36,000, and Wisconsin had $48,000. These figures are taken from a summary of O. R. Howard Thompson's *Handbook of Pennsylvania Libraries*, published last August, which appears in the biennial report of the superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania for the period ending May 31, 1926.

In this period, according to the report of Anna A. MacDonald, director of the State Library and Museum, the latter held its own and was able to inaugurate to some degree the progressive measures planned, in spite of the fact that only 29 per cent of the cut for the previous biennium had been restored. Internal changes made were concentrating responsibility in an Administrative Section under the director and co-ordinating the work of the state library with the departmental libraries. Final classifications of the staff were made and the first regular increases in salary given. In the general library (217,298 volumes) care has been given to the special collection of Pennsylvania history and genealogy, and general Pennsylvania. The Library Extension Section circulated 15,507 books and visited 277 libraries. County library development is reported as follows, in addition to that noted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1. An appropriation of $1,000 per year was made by the Clinton County Commissioners to the Ross Library, Lock Haven, for beginning county work; in Dauphin County the commissioners appropriated $2,500 per year to the Harrisburg Public Library for the same purpose, and a book truck was purchased, books secured, and a librarian engaged; a survey financed by the Misses Dorrance as a memorial to their father was made by the County Federation of Clubs of Luzerne County; and in Susquehanna County an extension librarian was appointed and a book truck purchased.

District of Columbia

A BILL (H. R. 1*6953) to provide a five-year building and extension program for the Free Public Library system of the District of Columbia was introduced by Representative Gibson in the House on February 4, and was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed. It is intended to authorize the Commissioners of the District to provide for the construction of eleven branch library buildings, each to cover not less than an area of four thousand square feet; for the provision, equipment, and maintenance of not exceeding twenty-five branch libraries in rooms in public school buildings; and for provision and maintenance of not exceeding three branch libraries convenient to the offices of government employees in such suitable rooms in federal and district government buildings as may be available for library purposes. It also authorizes the commissioners to assign school buildings no longer needed by the Board of Education for school purposes to the Board of Library Trustees for use as branch libraries, and to rent quarters, not exceeding eight in number at any one time, for branch libraries in suburban neighborhoods where rooms in school buildings are not available, and near government offices where suitable rooms are not available in federal and district government buildings. All this is to be done, if the bill is passed, within the five-year period beginning July 1, 1928. Such sums as may be necessary would be appropriated annually for each of the five fiscal years beginning with the fiscal year 1929.

APPRECIATION of Library services available to members of Congress and hopes for a House library in the proposed new House Office Building were expressed by Representative Luce and received with applause in connection with the reading of the Library of Congress clause of the appropriation bill.

Mr. Luce said:

> At this late hour of the day I would not delay the House were it not for the fact that these paragraphs furnish almost the only natural opportunity in the course of the session to say a word in recognition of the services rendered in Congress by the Library and its personnel.
>
> Somebody has said, "Happy is the country with-

out a history," meaning, of course, happy is the country without the turmoil, crime, misery and wretchedness that make up so great a part of history. Happy is the public institution that moves along without friction, brings us no cause for anxiety in the performance of its work, gives us no especial occasion to debate its activities. Therefore I take this rare opportunity to recognize the value of the long and faithful service of the librarian, Mr. Putnam, and the helpfulness of his associates.

Also I would acquaint the Members with what has been the result of the recent action of Congress permitting the Library to have the benefit of trust funds put at its command by generous philanthropists. In addition to the gift of that gem, the music auditorium, Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge has endowed the department of music to the extent of more than $400,000 (Applause.) Mr. James Benjamin Wilbur has put at the service of the library more than one million dollars in stocks,* reserving for his own use thru his lifetime some part of the income, and Mr. R. R. Bowker has in the same way established a fund of $10,000. The income from these generous benefactions will enable the Library to broaden its work most usefully. I should not pass by without a further reference to the music auditorium in order that I may inform Members who are not familiar with the situation as to the possibilities of delight, inspiration, and solace that are being furnished there so frequently by some of the finest musicians in the country. I would commend to you the taking of the time necessary to enjoy and to profit by these wonderfully beautiful concerts.

Also I would say a word about an item appearing further on, the Legislative Reference Service. Few things have more gratified me since I have been in the House than to find myself unable, by reason of the competition of speakers to add my word to what was said about the legislative counsel, because in my first term of service, I think it was, we were engaged in combating the theory that the very existence of such a counsel was unnecessary. Eight years have passed and now we find gentlemen vying with each other to commend this service. We do not yet spend anywhere near so much money as is spent by the Parliament of England for similar service, and should our appropriation be increased still further in the years to come to match what the Parliament does, we should profit still more.

The same is to be said about the Legislative Reference Service. This was but a short time ago strongly opposed by gentlemen who sincerely thought it was a waste of money. It is unfortunate, in my judgment, that Members of the House do not more generally know of the existence of this service, do not realize that simply by taking up the telephone they may have at their command earnest, interested men working in this wonderful storehouse of knowledge, who are glad to get for them anything that they may want. Remember it, my colleagues, and use this Legislative Reference Service more frequently.

There is one drawback to such a great library as we possess. It is not so easy of use as a small library might be, but the men and women there are gladly, cheerfully putting at our command all the effort and time that may be desired to help us out.

In connection with the reference to a new House Office Building, I would acquaint gentlemen—and I think there are those here who may not know it—with the fact that there exists a legislative library. It now occupies quarters in the House Office Building not easily reached and altogether inappropriate depriving it of nearly all opportunity to be of use. I much hope that if we do have a new House Office Building, it will be possible to provide there a suitable House library and reading room, such as are to be found in the other great capitols of the world, where those who take pleasure in the solace of tobacco may combine that delight with reading, where all may have access to the current periodicals and enjoy the same comforts that you may find in such capitols as the one, for example, at Ottawa.

Gain would come if it were possible to acquaint all the Members, and especially the new Members with all of the facilities of the Library. They have at their command the largest library in the western hemisphere, the third largest library in the world, a library with more than 3,500,000 books, 500,000 maps, 400,000 prints and a million musical compositions. They have there an institution receiving from us about a million dollars a year. All this is done primarily to carry out the idea of John Randolph of Roanoke, that "a good library is the statesman's workshop." (Applause.)

* This should be $100,000.—Ed. L. J.

Indiana

INDIANA university and normal school libraries are among the state institutions of higher learning surveyed by a commission of five whose findings have recently been published as a *Report of a Survey of the State Institutions of Higher Learning in Indiana*, obtainable from the Board of Public Printing, State House, Indianapolis. The commission did not find as many or as diversified books as it would wish. The number of volumes in the library of Indiana University at Bloomington, which has a new library building, is nearly fifty per cent less than the smallest number of volumes in the libraries of universities in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, and Michigan. In the opinion of the commission, not only the university library but the medical and dental libraries at Indianapolis should be very materially strengthened by an acceleration in the rate of addition of books.

Increased stack space, to which the present building will lend itself readily, will soon be necessary at Purdue University,—the sooner the better, if an increase in number of volumes is to be the cause, the report implies. The middle-west institution with which Purdue may fairly be compared in the matter of its library is Ames. The most recent figures show that in the number of volumes Ames is approximately seventy-five per cent larger. Research in progress and several courses in graduate study now offered at Purdue make a larger working collection imperative. At Indiana State Normal School a little more than 100,000 volumes were found, but this apparently good showing is offset by the facts that a very large proportion of the books are so old that they are of little or no use in a teachers' college, and that an almost equally large proportion are duplicates.

California

IN the library year which nine days before its close on June 30, 1926, was marked by the removal of the Los Angeles Public Library from its quarters in the Metropolitan Building to its own magnificent new home, the library circulated 5,521,889 volumes, of which 53 per cent was fiction, one per cent less than the year previous. In the fiction department at headquarters, while there was a loss of 8 per cent in pay fiction, there was a loss of only 1 per cent in free circulation, proving that the policy of reducing the pay duplicate collection is having the desired effect. The library has 211 fiction subject lists. Seventy-one per cent of the total circulation was made from the forty-three branches and eighty-six deposit stations, showing the tendency to concentrate on reference and research work at the central building. The book budget for the year was $130,083; the total amount received from taxation, $1,027,280.

Library Work

Notes of Development in all Branches of Library Activity Particularly as Shown in Current Library Literature

No Reserves on New Books

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I was especially interested in the article "New Fiction Reserves Discontinued in Chicago" in a recent number, as we discontinued reserves on our new books last August, and have found it very satisfactory.

Our rentals have doubled and books have been taken out much oftener in a given length of time. Of course some have objected, but the majority of borrowers approve of the plan.

Altho our library is small, this method has cut down our routine work very noticeably, and we very much favor "No reserves on the new books."

M. L. BOWERS, *Librarian,*
Copper Queen Library, Bisbee, Ariz.

Lending and Public Libraries

COMMERCIAL lending libraries have no enemy in the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library. "It might be argued," writes William F. Yust, librarian, "that inasmuch as we have no pay duplicate collection it might not be a bad idea if such a commercial circulating library were established alongside every one of our branches. There is no doubt that it is helping to develop a reading habit which will ultimately promote the work of the library." Mr. Yust bases his conclusion on the experience of Cornelius Lawrence's Readmore Lending Library reported in the *American News Trade Journal* for January. This library, located almost next door to a branch library in Charlotte, the twenty-third ward of Rochester, rented 4,548 books during the year and netted a profit of fifty per cent on the investment. During the same time the branch library showed a small increase in registration of borrowers. The circulation of juvenile books remained about the same, adult non-fiction increased considerably, but adult fiction circulation decreased 3,400 volumes from the previous year. As for Mr. Lawrence, he frankly states that he keeps "a good line on what new books the Public Library next door gets in, and I manage to get books that they either do not have or else do not have enough copies to supply the demand."

"Reading With a Purpose" Publicity

MUCH of the success of the "Reading with a Purpose" series is the result of the ingenuity of local librarians in brinning the series to the attention of their readers and in making both the courses themselves and the books recommended readily available. Some of the methods which have been used successfully are enumerated by the A. L. A. thus:

One library sends a notice about the series to the Board of Education to be rolled up in the diploma of each high school graduate. Another pastes a notice in all copies of the recommended books stating that it is one of the books recommended by ——— in his reading course ——— which is available at the library. Another displays copies of all the courses on a bulletin board. Opposite the title page of each of these booklets is inserted a printed notice to the effect that those wishing to follow the course should register with the Readers' Adviser who will see that the books in the course are ready for the reader as he needs them.

A special table or case in which the courses can be displayed with the books recommended, has been found successful in many libraries. Most libraries use the printed "Read with a Purpose" poster in their displays. At least one prepares a special poster for each course as it appears. Some have displayed courses at county fairs, automobile shows, etc.

Talks about the courses to clubs, parent-teacher associations, and other organizations, notices sent out to groups having a special interest in certain subjects, e.g., notices to ministers about the courses on religion, to music clubs about *Ears to Hear*, etc; publication of an-

nouncements about the courses in local papers, bulletins and annual reports, using either the releases prepared by the A. L. A. or some of local make, and public book talks based on the books recommended in the courses have been proved valuable.

A Program for Library Extension

FOR the betterment of library conditions in Ohio, the State Federation of Women's Clubs recommends its members to know their own libraries, their limitations and their possibilities. The "Measuring Stick" in the January *Buckeye* may be used for club program and discussion. Ascertain from the State Library how your local library ranks and what can be done to increase its service, it advises. In larger cities, work to have number of branch libraries and reading rooms increased. Work for trained personnel in local libraries. Secure a well organized children's department with some one who will see that the children use the books, that children receive instructions about how to use the library and encouragement to use it. Fourth, and most important, organize a county library committee. A county library in every county of the state is the goal of the State Federation. Write to the chairman of the committee for literature or to the State Library for help. Read the January *Buckeye* on Library Extension. Make contacts with every organization in the county and have every organization represented on your general committee in laying plans for county library project. "Particularly do we suggest that you secure co-operation of County Farm Bureau, Grange, County School Superintendent, Parent-Teacher Association and Ministerial Association."

These objectives are outlined in the *Handbook* of the Department of Education of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs for 1926-1928. The chairman is Mrs. Depew Head, 1925 Edgemont Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Moving a Library

TRANSFER of 264,000 volumes, and all the furniture and equipment from the old building of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Public Library to the new was done easily and in two weeks' time, due to the careful planning of the moving schedule by the heads of departments. The library school, catalog and bindery departments on the tenth floor, and the store room, the branches department and the order department on the seventh floor were moved without interfering with public service. The library was then closed to the public. The order in which books had to be taken out of the building was determined by the arrangement of rooms, by the exit doors, and by the use of elevators, both freight and passenger. More than 1,000 boxes had been made in the carpenter shop thirty inches long and eight, ten, and twelve inches wide, and 75 boxes twenty by twenty-five inches for the folios and bound newspapers. These boxes proved to be entirely satisfactory, easy to handle either by hand or on dollies, and convenient for packing either on vans or in storage. Pasteboard cartons were made to order for the safe transfer of book cards on file at the charging desk. It was necessary to pack, deliver, unpack and return 1,000 boxes daily to the old building in order to get the entire collection of boxes over in nine days. A color scheme indicating location proved satisfactory. Carpenters reduced the stacks to flat lumber or strengthened the large cases for lowering to the street from the seventh floor windows. This was the only part of the moving done at night. Parking space in this busy downtown space was secured by police supervision.

Key Rates for Library Salaries

THREE important key rates for library salaries are explained in some detail in the report of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, *Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions*. The manner of arriving at the various rates is too complex and technical to be presented with any degree of completeness in the report, but these three may be taken as typical examples, according to the editors.

First is the $1,200 beginning rate for Junior Assistants (the nomenclature approved by the Bureau). This is the rate which to a considerable extent determines the caliber of the majority of those who enter library work. This rate was decided upon after considering the factors enumerated above and after consultation with many leaders in the library profession. It is considerably above the entrance rate now commonly paid in most libraries, but does not seem either to the staff of the Bureau or to the leaders in the library profession too much to ask for adults, frequently living away from home, who are required to be of a high mental type and who are expected to be self-supporting economic units of society. The $1,980 maximum rate for Senior Assistants is the rate which determines to a considerable extent the caliber of the people who will be retained in library work, as it is the point above which most of those in the library profession at any given time cannot go, owing to the fact that the number of higher positions carrying higher rates of pay is limited. This rate likewise was fixed upon only after consideration of the factors mentioned above and after consultation with leaders of the library profession. It is above the analogous rate commonly paid at the present time but below the cost of living as generally calculated for

those who are expected to observe the standards of living expected of library workers. The $10,000 rate, which is the highest sum specifically mentioned for any class of positions, is of some importance, because, taken in connection with the $1,980 maximum rate for Senior Assistants, it determines the range into which the rates for all supervisory classes of positions from the highest to the lowest must be crowded.

A fourth rate of almost equal importance is the $1,620 initial rate for Senior Assistants. This represents the amount recommended for the college graduate who has had no experience other than such as may be secured in vacations during the college course or as a part of the technical training during the college course. On the basis of the data obtained, this appears to be approximately the amount which the college graduate with technical training but without experience may obtain in other professions.

The recommended schedules of compensation are believed to represent more closely the relative worth of the various kinds of library work than they do the absolute worth. In other words, it would be possible to choose different "key" rates, either higher or lower, so as to fix higher or lower compensation levels and to retain without material change the relative rates for the various classes of positions. As of matter of fact, the Bureau suggests that such a course be followed in individual libraries unable to obtain funds for the payment of rates as high as those recommended; also that in those favored communities where it is possible to secure sufficient funds that the "key" rates be placed at what may be considered higher appropriate levels.

Children and Race Prejudice

POLYNESIA, the sharp-tongued parrot of Hugh Lofting's *Story of Dr. Doolittle*, was recently responsible for a discussion of race prejudice between Matthew W. Bullock, a Negro lawyer, on the one side, and Mr. Lofting and Director Charles F. D. Belden, of the Boston Public Library, on the other. The correspondence fills three columns of the *Boston Chronicle*, a Negro newspaper, for January 29.

Mr. Bullock took exception to Chapter 12, entitled "Medicine and Magic," in which Bumpo, the Negro crown prince, falls in love with a white girl and expresses his desire to be white. He becomes so insistent that Polynesia, the parrot, always intolerant of the Negroes, advises Dr. Doolittle to "turn this coon white." This expression Mr. Bullock considered sufficient grounds for asking to have the book withdrawn from the shelves of the Boston Public Library. No such action was taken by the Board of Trustees. The question of expunging the offending passages was referred to Mr. Lofting, who consulted Negro students in North Carolina and "publishers who had a very wide knowledge of the whole publishing field and all the possibilities of racial sensitiveness," and came to the conclusion that Mr. Bullock "has made a mountain out of a mole-hill." To this Mr. Bullock replies, "There must exist the relationship of brotherhood based upon a proper understanding and appreciation one of the other. And this understanding and appreciation which as you say must be taught during early childhood can never be brought about so long as one race is made to laugh at the expense of the other."

Economy in Building

NO other central library building has been recently constructed with a lower unit cost than the new Los Angeles Library, according to the report of the librarian for the year ending June 30, 1926. From the final report of the Board's Supervising Engineer, it appears that the total cubage is approximately 4,750,000 cubic feet. The cost of the building completely equipped will not exceed $2,500,000, and this sum will include decorations, sculpture, furniture and even the expense of landscaping, construction of boundary walls and public sidewalks and other work entirely outside the building requiring an expenditure of more than $100,000. This gives a cubic foot cost of 52.6 cents. The final report of the Supervising Engineer also brings out the fact that the central library site contains 5.12 acres, of which 3.30 acres are devoted to lawns and walks, while the rest is occupied by the building. The amount of the general contract with the Weymouth Crowell Company was $1,266,903.91, and if this sum only is taken into consideration in reckoning the cost per cubic foot the low figure of 26.4 cents results. The steel book stacks contain twenty-three and one-half miles of shelving, and there are three and one-half miles more in the shelves around the walls of the various public rooms. The ventilating system handles 180,000 cubic feet of air per minute thru five miles of steel ducts.

Calendar

March 11-12. At Atlantic City. Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club, Bibliographical Society of America, and American Library Institute.

April 28-30. At Gatlinburg. Tennessee Library Association.

June 20-25. At Toronto, Canada. Forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Library Association. The usual Easter meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be omitted this year so that members may meet with the A. L. A.

Sept. 26. At Edinburgh, Scotland. Fiftieth anniversary Conference of the British Library Association.

Oct. 26-28. At West Baden Springs. Indiana Library Association.

Library School Notes

Announcements of Summer Courses in Library Science. A Few Announcements Received too Late for this Number Will be Given in the Next Number.

Simmons College School of Library Science

FEES for the courses offered are as follows: Classification and book selection, July 25 to August 12. Miss Donnelly. $18. Library administration, July 5-23. Miss Donnelly. $7. An option between reference and library work with children, July 5-23. Miss Blunt and Miss Hazeltine respectively. Each $18. Tuition for full program. $36.

University of New Hampshire

WILLARD P. Lewis, librarian of the University of New Hampshire, assisted by Helen G. Cushing, catalog librarian, will offer from June 27 to August 5 at Durham two courses open with university credit to all high school graduates. Others properly qualified may take the course without credit.

Course 2-s, reference work and book selection, has lectures, discussions, and problems on the books and other materials most needed in reference work, based on the *New Guide to Reference Books*, by Miss Mudge, supplemented by lectures and problems on the general principles of the selection of books. Five hours lecture and recitation; ten hours preparation; seven and one-half term credit units.

Course 3-s, classification and cataloging, is an elementary course in the use of the Decimal Classification and in the making of a dictionary catalog. Five hours lecture and recitation, ten hours laboratory, seven and one-half term credit units.

Columbia University

FOUR types of courses are offered by the Columbia University School of Library Service in the summer session from July 11 to August 19, inclusive. Special regulations prevail for the advanced graduate courses and the other work offered by the School, and all students desiring to register for these courses should apply to the Secretary of the University for the special announcement of the School of Library Service for the summer session. The courses listed in the summer school catalog comprise only a part of the required and elective program.

Of courses leading to the B.S. degree, those to be offered this summer include trade and national bibliography, by Charles F. McCombs, two points credit; principles of dictionary cataloging, by Linn R. Blanchard, two points; and principles of classification, by Zaidee Brown, two points. All these classes are limited to thirty-five students. Courses leading to the certificate include bibliography, by Alice S. Jewett, two points credit; cataloging and subject headings, by Polly Fenton, two points; classification, Miss Brown, two points, and college libraries, by Azariah S. Root, credit four points. The first three classes are limited to thirty-five students, and Professor Root's course is restricted to persons holding positions in college and normal school libraries or under appointment to such positions.

The six points offered in the group of courses for school librarians are designed to meet the requirements of the New York State Education Department for the one-year certificate for school librarian. Admission is limited to those holding positions in school libraries or under appointment to such positions, and to experienced teachers and educational executives. A three weeks' course in bibliography and reference is given from August 1 to 19 by Margaret Jackson, credit one point; cataloging, classification, and subject headings, by Dorothy W. Curtiss, credit two points; children's literature, by Mabel Williams, from July 11 to 29, one point; administration and book selection for the school library, by Martha Wilson, two points, and school libraries, by Marion Lovis, four points. In the group of courses for librarians of small public libraries Miss Jackson has bibliography and reference, one point, and administration and book selection, two points; Miss Curtiss, cataloging, classification and subject headings, two points, and Miss Williams, children's literature, two points. These courses are limited to thirty-five students. Courses in retail book selling are also under the direction of the Director of the School of Library Service, to whom application should be made. A course in indexing, filing and cataloging as applied to business, limited to twenty-five students, with two points credit, will be given by Libbie George.

New York State Teachers College

THE Library School of the New York State College for Teachers will offer as college work in the summer session (July 5-Aug. 13) complete courses in cataloging (two semesters' work, credit six hours) and school library ad-

ministration (one semester's work, two hours' credit), and the first half of a reference course (one semester's work, three hours' credit). No student may carry more than six hours of work in a summer. The second half of the reference course will be given in extension classes on Saturday mornings during 1927-28.

Chautauqua School

FROM July 2 to August 20, the Chautauqua School at Chautauqua, New York, offers thirty-two semester hours of general library instruction, accomplished in four terms, designated freshman, sophomore, junior and senior. They are given for forty school days of July and August each year. The course of study includes administrative, bibliographic, and technical subjects.

Students' records are cumulated and filed from year to year. Certificates passing them from class to class are given at the end of each summer, and those completing the work are granted the official diploma. Entrance requirements include a high school diploma and library position, or definite appointment to one; or a degree from an approved college. Request for catalog and application for admission should be made to the director, Mary E. Downey, Denison University Library, Granville, Ohio.

New Jersey Library Commission's School

ELEMENTARY and advanced courses in library science and courses for school librarians will be offered at the New Jersey Library Commission's summer school for librarians, under the direction of Sarah B. Askew. The elementary class will spend 120 hours on book selection, covered by Margaret Jackson of Chatham; book buying and reviewing, by Miss Askew; children's literature, by Marguerite Kirk of Newark; reference work, by Mabel Conat of Detroit; cataloging, subject headings, shelf listing, and allied subjects, by Bertha Northwood, librarian of Junior High School no. 1, Trenton; classification, by Lily Dodgen, librarian of the State Normal School at Trenton; and library administration, given by an instructor to be annouced later. In the advanced courses Miss Conat will teach advanced reference work, thirty hours, and periodicals and government documents, 15 hours. Miss Jackson's courses in intermediate book selection and bibliography (12 hours) and advanced book selection and bibliography (12 hours) will be given during the first two weeks of the school to enable those to take them who can come only for short courses. Miss Askew will give a course in book reviewing of 18 hours following Miss Jackson's lectures, and will give library administration for six hours, the instructor for 24 more hours to be announced later. Miss Kirk offers children's work, 30 hours; Miss Northwood, advanced cataloging, 30 hours, and Miss Dodgen, advanced classification, also 30 hours. The instructor in story telling, 15 hours, will be announced later.

Courses in the school library classes cover every phase of school library technique and administration, and are so arranged that students may in two years take the 210 hours necessary for a teacher-librarian certificate, taking the longer number of hours either the first or second year as they are able. The principal is Elizabeth Bevier of Harcourt, Brace, and Co., formerly school library supervisor, New Brunswick, assisted by Dorothy Abrams, librarian of the State Normal School, Paterson. Misses Jackson, Kirk and Conat will give special courses. The elementary and the advanced school library classes each offer from 90 to 120 hours.

Pennsylvania State Library School of Library Workers

THE Library Extension Division of the Pennsylvania State Library will hold the seventeenth session of the summer school for library workers at State College, Pa., from June 27 to August 6. Admission is limited to those in library work or under appointment to a position. This is a general course primarily to help librarians and assistants of small public libraries.

Tuition is free to residents of the State. To non-residents the registration fee is twenty dollars. Three scholarships which nearly pay expenses will be offered by the Alumnae Association and State Library Association. The requirements for these will be mailed upon request to the State Library. The course of study includes cataloging, classification and subject-headings, reference work, book selection, work with children, loan work, administration, etc. Rooms are reserved in one of the college dormitories and students eat in the College Commons.

Western Reserve University

A SIX-WEEKS summer session will be held at the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, from June 20 to July 29 inclusive.

Two courses are offered, one being for assistants in public libraries and the other for school librarians and teacher librarians.

The School will be in charge of Edith L. Cook as resident director, who will give the courses in high school library work. Miss Cook is the librarian of the East Technical High

School, Cleveland. Blanche V. Watts, formerly in charge of the Iowa Summer Library School, will be associated with Miss Cook and will give the courses in classification and cataloging.

The co-operation of the Ohio State Library and the Cleveland Public Library enables the School to secure capable instructors on special subjects from these libraries, and opportunities are afforded for observation of the work of the libraries in Cleveland and suburbs.

The number of students admitted must be limited because of the character of the instruction and physical capacity of the school. For this reason it is desired that applications should be filed by May first, if possible. Announcement regarding the courses and application blanks may be secured by addressing the Director, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, 2100 Adelbert Road, Cleveland.

University of Michigan

COURSES for three distinct types of students who present various degrees of preparation are offered in the courses in library science to be given during the summer session by the University of Michigan Department of Library Science. Elementary courses are planned primarily for assistants in public libraries who cannot take a more thoro preparation. One year of college work, or an acceptable equivalent, is required for admission. The courses comprise an introduction to principles and practice of administration, by Professor F. L. D. Goodrich of the University of Michigan; elements of cataloging, by Ethel R. Sawyer of Portland, Oregon; and elementary reference work, by Helen Bagley of Drexel Institute. Five courses are offered for seniors leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Library Science. Senior standing with honors, and reading knowledge of French and German, or approved equivalents, are required. These courses are headed by book selection, by Professor Mitchell and Mary M. Shaver of Skidmore College; care and use of ephemeral material, by Edith Thomas, in charge of the Extension Service of the University; high school library work, by Helen Martin, of the Western Reserve University Library School; reference work and bibliography, by Miss Bagley; and book selection for children's rooms and story-telling, also by Miss Martin. Graduate courses are open only to college graduates of approved standing, with a year's work in library science or an equivalent in experience. Professor Mitchell offers university library administration; Miss Martin, history of children's books prior to 1850; and Rudolph H. Gjelsnes, assistant librarian of the university, national and trade bibliography for university libraries. The summer session runs from June 27 to August 19 inclusive. Students must be formally admitted before registering. Applications and requests for information should be sent to William W. Bishop, librarian of the University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Indiana Summer School

THE Indiana Summer School for Librarians announces its twenty-sixth summer training course for the librarians and assistants of the public and school libraries of the state.

Instruction will be given by members of the staff of the Indiana State Library, assisted by specialists in several subjects. Carrie Scott will give a course on work with children; Ethel F. McCollough, book selection; Elizabeth C. Ronan, loan work and methods; Johanna Klingholz, high school methods and administration; Elizabeth Orr, cataloging and classification. Other special lectures will be given by several well known librarians.

Correspondence should be addressed to Indiana Summer School for Librarians, 332 State House, Indianapolis.

University of Chicago

AT the University of Chicago the summer quarter is one of the regular quarters of university work, the courses the same in character, method and credit value as in other parts of the year. In 1927 the summer quarter will begin on June 20 and will close September 2. The first term will begin June 20, the second July 28. Students may enter for either term or both.

Work in Library Science Education is offered by the School of Education, under the direction of Ernest J. Reece of the Columbia University School of Library Service. It is planned for students who are familiar with the subject-matter of library science and who are or intend to be teachers of the subject. The courses are designed to meet the needs of four groups of students: (1) Teachers in library school; (2) teachers in library training classes; (3) teachers of library science in colleges and universities, in teachers' colleges and normal schools, in high schools, and in summer sessions; and (4) inexperienced teachers under appointment for similar positions. Course 301 A, Problems in Education for Librarianship, given by Mr. Reece, considers plans for the improvement of the curriculum, methods and operation of agencies which train for librarianship in the light of recent studies of curriculum construction, adult education, extension service, library work with public schools, in particular stressing the additional efforts needed properly to prepare students for the increasingly diversified tasks of the modern library. Professor Frank Nugent Freeman will offer a course in principles of educational psychology applied to education

for librarianship, particularly as applied to methods of selection of students, placement, interviewing, management, and individual instruction. Professor W. Wallace Charters will give a course in problems in the teaching of library science, among them the preparation and administration of courses of study, the selection and development of appropriate traits of personality, the use of instruction sheets and practice sheets, the co-ordination of practice work with class work in library schools, assignments and reviews, and the conduct of class exercises. Each student will be expected to study and report in detail on some one problem of teaching. All three courses are given during the second term of the summer school.

Those interested will obtain further information from Professor Reece, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City.

University of Wisconsin

TWO courses, one for librarians and assistants in public libraries, and one for teacher-librarians, will be given during the thirty-first summer session of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, from June 25 to August 5. All correspondence regarding either course should be addressed to the Principal, Mary E. Hazeltine, 206 North Carroll street, Madison, Wis. The number of students admitted is limited to forty-five properly qualified workers in Wisconsin. Registration should be made before June 1 and enrollment is required on Saturday, June 25. There are no entrance examinations, but candidates are required to have had a high school course or its equivalent. The public libraries course includes five longer courses and several shorter ones. Four of the longer courses are required, and unless special arrangements are made on enrollment day, all the shorter ones. Eighteen lessons in book selection are given by Mary Katharine Reely; as many in cataloging by Susan G. Akers; classification, shelf list, and title catalog, also by Miss Akers; library administration (including lending), by Ethel M. Fair, and reference work, by Agnes King. Shorter courses comprise children's work, nine lessons, by Miss Fair; book ordering, three lessons, by Miss King; alphabeting, three lesons, by Alma M. Runge, and library economy, six lessons, by Miss Akers, Miss King, and Miss Runge. An attendance card will be granted those who finish the work of the six weeks satisfactorily.

The course for teacher-librarians offers the requisite training in library methods necessary to secure a license as a teacher-librarian in the high schools of Wisconsin. It is open to teachers holding a state certificate or license to teach in high schools and to senior students in the university and colleges of the state preparing to qualify as teacher-librarians. The course receives full summer session credit in the university—six credits, four of which are counted toward graduation in the College of Letters and Science. The fee for the course is $22. Courses in cataloging and classification, school library administration, etc., are given by Miss Akers, Miss Runge, and Miss King.

University of Minnesota

A GROUP of elementary courses in reference, cataloging, book selection for adults and public library administration will be given from June 20th to July 30th, inclusive. These will carry University credit. Admission for credit will be limited to candidates with at least two years of approved work of a collegiate grade.

A special circular will be prepared and sent to interested applicants who apply to the university librarian, Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

University of Iowa

THE State University of Iowa School will hold its session this year from June 13 to July 22, this being the 26th regular session. There will be six courses given, namely, library administration, reference work, classification, cataloging, book selection, and library work with children.

The faculty will include: Emma Felsenthal, University of Iowa Library, acting director and instructor in reference work; Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, lecturer in library administration; Janet Arie, supervisor of school libraries, Cedar Rapids, Ia., instructor in classification and cataloging; Gladys F. Pratt, librarian, State Normal School, Westfield, Mass., instructor in classification and cataloging; Margery Doud, chief of Readers' Advisory Service, St. Louis Public Library, instructor in book selection; Katherine Harrison, children's librarian, Traveling Libraries Department, St. Louis Public Library, instructor in library work with children.

A conference will be held on June 30 and July 1, to which it is planned to invite librarians from other cities.

Applications should be sent to Emma Felsenthal, acting director.

Kansas State Teachers College

ANNOUNCEMENT of the summer courses of Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, is made. The following courses, beginning June 1, 1927, and closing July 29, will be given: Library methods, no credit, one hour a week, required for all certificates and degrees; library economy and administration, two hours

credit, four recitations a week; school library administration, two hours credit, four recitations a week; children's literature, three hours credit, six recitations weekly; book selection and classification, three hours credit, six recitations; reference books and reference work, three hours credit, six recitations; literature of high school subjects, three hours credit, six recitations; cataloging, three hours credit, six recitations a week.

University of Oklahoma

AT the University of Oklahoma the Summer School of Library Science will open on June 15th and close July 26th. Instruction will be offered in elementary classification, cataloging, reference work and also in children's literature and the use of records in small libraries. Applications for admission to the school must be received in the office of J. L. Rader, the librarian, not later than May 1st.

Colorado State Agricultural College

AT Fort Collins, Colorado, the Colorado State Agricultural College will hold its tenth library summer school from June 6 thru July 22. Entrance requirements are graduation from high school, or two years of college work for women over forty. A course on bookbinding, given by Louis Williams of the Denver Evening Vocational High School, will be offered from June 6 thru June 10. One credit is allowed for this. Other courses and credits are: Cataloging, given by Zelia M. Rank, cataloger at the college, three credits; classification and Cutter numbers, by Charlotte A. Baker, librarian of the college and principal of the summer school, one and one-half credits; library administration, by Rena Reese, first assistant and director of training classes at the Denver Public Library, and Laura Makepeace, assistant at the college, one-half credit; high school library administration, by Eleanor M. Witmer, supervisor of libraries, Denver Public Schools, one-half credit. Arlene Dilts, associate librarian of the College, gives five lectures on administration of documents, two-thirds credit; Helen F. Ingersoll, supervisor of branch libraries, Denver Public Library, six lectures on children's work with the same credit; May Wood Wigginton, head of the order department in the same library, ten lectures on book selection, order work, and trade bibliography, one credit; and Miss Dilts and Ruth Gwendolyn Edwards, reference librarian of the college, twelve lectures on reference work, one and one-half credits.

Riverside Library Service School

THE summer session of the Riverside Library Service School will be, as last year, of eight weeks duration, beginning June 27th and ending August 19th. There will be elementary courses in cataloging and classification, reference work, book selection and library administration by the librarian and members of the staff of the Riverside Public Library, a course in library handicraft by Jean Woodruff, librarian of the Riverside Junior High Schools, in the history and appreciation of music by Mrs. Frances Arnold Greenwood, and a three weeks course in children's literature and story-telling by Mrs. Dessa M. Fultz of Los Angeles. The courses so far named constitute the regular summer school.

In addition there will be the following special courses required of all long course students and open to other qualified persons: Modern languages for catalogers, a four weeks course comprising four languages; library law, two weeks; business libraries, two weeks, and school libraries, two weeks, the last two to be given by Margaret Reynolds of the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, and Glyde Maynard, librarian of the Lankershim High School, Los Angeles, respectively.

Applications are invited from persons having previous library experience or definite promise of library employment on completion of the course. They should be addressed to Charles F. Woods, librarian of the Riverside (Calif.) Public Library.

Library Opportunities

Wanted, librarian to take charge of public library in a city of 15,000, a suburb of Chicago. Must be experienced, college graduate, and library school graduate. Apply to Mr. J. B. Garnett, Highland Park, Ill.

Wanted, about June 30, general reference assistant (man) in large Eastern library. Initial salary $1,300. A. W. F. 5.

Wanted. About June 30. General reference assistant (man) in large Eastern library. Beginning salary $1,300. A. W. F. 5.

Man, university graduate, M. A., thirteen years' experience, mostly order work in universities, wants position as librarian or head of department or will do special bibliographical work. B. C. 5

Wanted, a general assistant with at least, one year's training in library school or good library. Please apply at once to Miss Clarke, librarian of the Greenwich Library, Greenwich, Conn.

Wanted, an assistant in a western college library. Loan desk and reference work. Library school training desired. Salary $1,500. B. 5.

Wanted, a cataloger in Cornell University Library to take the place of one who is going abroad. Please state training and experience, and salary wanted.

Young woman, library school graduate, with B.A. degree and two years of library experience, desires a position in the cataloging department of a library in southern California. O. D. 5.

Young woman, with some library school training and five years' experience, desires position in a small town or college library. V. C. 5.

Woman with A.B. and B.S. in Lib. Sci. degrees, ten years' experience in teaching and three years in high and normal school libraries, would like position near Syracuse, N. Y. Otherwise, Florida only considered. A. H. T. 6.

Library Organizations

Massachusetts Library Club and Boston Special Libraries Association Joint Meeting

ATTENDANCE at the opening session held January 20 at the Gardner Auditorium of the State House in Boston broke all records for a meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston, which joined in a two-day meeting there. Nearly six hundred persons listened to fifteen-minute discussions of recent books, headed by June R. Donnelly, director of Simmons College School of Library Science, who spoke on "Librarians' Professional Books," assisted by Florence Blunt and Mary E. Hyde, also of Simmons. Galen W. Hill of the Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy spoke on "Notable Biographies"; Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children of the Boston Public Library, on children's books of the year. Leslie T. Little of Waltham submitted lists of the season's fiction classified in an unconventional way, as "good enough for purchase," "books that demand consideration," books recommended for the exceptional reader, mystery stories, and finally a list for the great mass of readers who want "stories." Frank H. Chase concluded the symposium with comments on new reference books since the Plymouth meeting last June. The notable feature of the afternoon was the address by Edward A. Whitman, a Boston attorney and expert in copyright law, who spoke on "The Law of Copyright," reviewing its history in America to the Act of 1909.

The dinner meeting at the New University Club was attended by more than 200. Prof. William Stearns Davis of the University of Minnesota read a paper on "New Light on the Outbreak of the World War," and Mr. Eugene Cowlies, basso, formerly of the "Bostonians," sang two groups of songs.

Discussing on Friday morning "The Criminal Abuse of Libraries," Edwin W. Gaillard, special investigator, New York Public Library, said that losses in the New York Public Library have been reduced to about six books for every ten thousand circulated. Professional and amateur thieves are handled differently and short shrift given the former. He advised the librarians present to check up on second-hand book dealers and watch carefully books on certain subjects, as art, travel, antiques, anthologies, which experience has shown are the most often stolen, the best precaution being to keep them on special shelves, inaccessible to the public, where they can be watched. A survey of union periodical lists took up the Boston Bocgemot List of current magazines taken by the suburban libraries about Boston, showing those duplicated and those of which bound files are kept; the Homer *Union List of Periodicals* in preparation for many years at the Boston Public Library, and the Union list of material in down-town Boston libraries, a copy of which is in charge of Miss Eaton at the Federal Reserve Bank. These were described by George H. Evans of Somerville and George Winthrop Lee, librarian of Stone and Webster. Methods of compiling the *National Union List of Periodicals* were outlined by T. Franklin Currier and Walter A. Briggs of Harvard.

Alice M. Kirkpatrick, now of the Library School of the New York State Teachers College, described the work of the Traveling Libraries Department of the Library Extension Division. With a total collection of nearly 150,000 books as the source, about 2,000 separate libraries are sent in response to requests which come from every corner of the state, the average traveling library numbering about 40 books. About one-half the work is done thru rural schools, the balance with small public libraries, study clubs, state institutions, Sunday Schools and individual homes. While the total circulation of these books can only be estimated it probably reaches nearly half a million a year.

Alice Chandler told of the traveling libraries which for more than thirty years had been sent to small communities in Massachusetts by the Women's Education Association, and Martha S. Rich of Hyannis described her experience with traveling libraries in the towns and villages of Cape Cod. There has been no increase in the appropriation made by the State for the work of the Commission since 1914. This led to the adoption of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special committee by the Massachusetts Library Club to plan and carry out a campaign to further the work of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts.

A round table on the Cataloging of Foreign Books is reported elsewhere in this number.

Trustees' Section.

Fourteen trustees, members of the Massachusetts Library Club, met together January 21st, and decided to organize a Trustees' Section, membership to consist of individual trustees.

Professor Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recommended meeting "The Challenge of Modern Literature" by buying radical and sophisticated books freely for the benefit of the intelligent minority. Mr.

French of Concord reminded the speaker that the remaining majority had the power to vote to cut library appropriations or to change the board of trustees if they were not furnished the sort of reading matter they prefer. It was the opinion of Mr. Sterling of Melrose that more married women than young people demand sensational and doubtful fiction. Youthful trouble-makers were classified by Julius M. Lucht of Newton, who spoke on "The Problem of Young People and Discipline in the Library," and is of the opinion that the library is reaping the harvest of lax discipline in the home. Offenders range from the young people who use the library for a social center or private rendezvous, or merely as a place in which to keep warm, to hoodlums who come for no other reason than to make trouble. Some of the following measures have been found effective: The janitor has a police star so that he can help in emergencies; in the evening all pupils but the 9th grade are excluded, and the children's room is closed at 6 o'clock. The schools have also helped. One of the great attractions of the reading room is the comic section in the cheaper newspapers; these were cut out of them, and this greatly reduced the number of children. The last thing they have tried is to close the stack room in the evening. High school pupils have helped in keeping order. Mr. Lucht also makes rounds to various parts of the library.

Mr. Fraser of Brockton spoke on publicity and the use of the library building for purposes other than book service. He would not advise a community hall in a new building. Elizabeth Northup of Waltham told of the uses to which the hall there had been put. No admission fee is ever charged except in cases of University Extension, the only charge being $1 for the janitor if the meeting lasts after 9 o'clock. She felt it was a very valuable part of the work of the library and one heartily to be endorsed.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Levi H. Greenwood, Gardner, 209 Washington streeet, Boston; vice-president, Mrs. Virginia H. Hutchinson, Newton; secretary, Katherine P. Loring, Beverly; assistant secretary, Mrs. Frank K. Rich, Hyannis; executive committee, Guy W. Currier, Boston; Mrs. Herbert L. Crowley, Cambridge; George L. Cutler, Amherst; Edward H. Redstone, Massachusetts State Library.

Atlantic City Spring Meeting

THE thirty-first annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, March 11-12, 1927. There will be six sessions at the Hotel Chelsea, as follows:

First Session, Friday, 2:30 p.m.

Under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association.

Chairman, Margaret Jackson, president. Business meeting. At the conclusion of the business meeting there will be an informal talk: "Parents, Teachers, and Librarians," Mrs. Louis T. de Valliere, president, New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Following this talk, round tables will be held as follows: For librarians of small libraries, chairman, Roberta M. Doxsee, librarian, Free Public Library, Bound Brook, N. J.; for staff members, on the subject of their relation with the public, chairman, Adeline T. Davidson, librarian, Free Public Library, East Orange, N. J.; for reference librarians, chairman, Leah E. Ketchum, reference librarian, Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J.; for catalogers, chairman, Bertha Norwood, librarian, Junior High School No. 1, Trenton, N. J.; for school librarians, chairman, Elizabeth R. Bevier, head of the Library Department, Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York City; for children's librarians, chairman, Marguerite Kirk, head of the School and Children's Department, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

Second Session, Friday, 3 p.m.

Under the direction of the American Library Institute. Program to be announced.

Third Session, Friday Evening.

Under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association.

Chairman, Margaret Jackson, president. "Labor and the Library," Charles Stelzle, sociologist; organizer and superintendent of the Labor Temple of New York City, and author of *A Son of the Bowery.*

Fourth Session, Saturday Morning.

Under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Chairman, John Frederick Lewis, president. "When We Were Very Young," A. Edward Newton. "Dead Books and Dying Authors," Edward Robins.

Fifth Session, Saturday Afternoon.

Under the direction of the Bibliographical Society of America.

Chairman, H. H. B. Meyer, president. Topics to be discussed; Incorporation of the Society: Consideration of the Constitution and By-Laws: Program for the annual meeting at Toronto. "The National Bibliography of the United States; a Summary," H. H. B. Meyer, president, Bibliographical Society of America.

Sixth Session, Saturday Evening.

Under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Chairman, John Frederick Lewis, president. "The Art of a Medallist," R. Tait McKenzie, M.D., LL.D., director of physical education, University of Pennsylvania. "Modern Fine Printing Since the Kelmscott Press," Carl Purington Rollins, printer to Yale University.

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Omaha Librarians' Club

THE Omaha Librarians' Club, consisting of librarians of Omaha, Nebraska and Council Bluffs, Iowa, met at the Art Institute of Omaha, in Aquila Court, on January 27th, and elected officers as follows: President, Alberta Brown, Creighton University Library; vice-president, Margaret Black of the Council Bluffs Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Mildred Batchelder of the Omaha Public Library. After the business meeting, "Lima Beans," a fantasy by Kreymborg, was given under the direction of Mildred Batchelder. The cast consisted of Catherine Beal as the vegetable man, Constance Perley as the wife, and Georgiana Sutherland as the husband.

The Library Association's Edinburgh Conference

INTENDING visitors to the Edinburgh Conference will be well advised to write to Mr. Ernest A. Savage, Central Public Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh to ask him to reserve any accommodation which they require during the conference week. The Conference will probably begin promptly on Monday morning September 26. Early intimation is necessary of intention to attend the Conference.

Current Literature and Bibliography

Francis K. W. Drury and James I. Wyer have been chosen to write the A.L.A. curriculum study text books on book selection and reference work, respectively, and will soon go to Chicago to write up the material assembled, Mr. Drury at the beginning of May and Mr. Wyer in March. The method of the Study, as illustrated by Miss Flexner's text book on loan work is outlined in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, p. 19-20.

Fore and Aft, published by the Toronto (Ont.) Public Library, is a library newspaper in subtitle and in size. Its first trip was so successful that another voyage was launched in January. A six-column page and a four-page issue offer stowage for a large and diversified cargo of literary and professional notes. The last A.L.A. conference at Atlantic City (dubbed by one passenger "The Golden Wedding of Intelligence and Democracy") and the next (at Toronto) are much in the minds of the captains.

The files of official gazettes and legislative proceedings from twenty-two countries constitute the outstanding feature of the collection of Hispanic-American official documents developed at the Library of Congress under the supervision of the Division of Documents, according to James B. Childs in his pamphlet *Hispanic American Government Documents in the Library of Congress*, reprinted from the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, v. 6, nos. 1-3. A checklist of these files and a complete list of the countries with the name of the depository in which each keeps its American documents received in exchange make the reprint useful for reference.

The New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and Agricultural Experiment Station Library, State College, N. Mex., is endeavoring to make as nearly complete a collection of New Mexicana as is possible. There are many gaps at the present time, however, in the sets of publications of the state and territory of New Mexico. It is quite impossible to fill these from the state offices and so any library having duplicates of New Mexico official publications will confer a great favor by telling the librarian, Margery Bedinger, of any available material.

A Library Primer for High Schools, by Henry Ormal Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, now appears in a second edition revised and largely rewritten (Columbia, Mo.: Lucas Brothers, 1927. cl., 89p., facsims.). Concise and explicit directions are given for meeting every elementary technical problem likely to arise in a small library, especially as regards classification and cataloging. Some slips are regrettable. At least one statement will baffle novice librarians ("Periodical cards are similar to title cards. The name of the periodical should not be intended [*sic*]"). In spite of the imprint date, the 1923 and not the 1926 edition of Sears' *List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries* is listed, as is the second A.L.A. edition of Hitchler's *Cataloging for Small Libraries* instead of the third enlarged edition published by Stechert last year at a lower price.

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Among Librarians

Elvera Bianchi, 1925 Simmons, appointed librarian of the new New Bedford (Mass.) Junior High School.

Margaret F. Brenner, 1924 Atlanta, is librarian of the English Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Genevra Brock, 1917 Riverside, has been appointed cataloger in the Sanford (Fla.) Public Library.

Mary F. Carpenter, a member of the University of Wisconsin Library School from 1907 to 1917, has so far recovered her health since her return from Honolulu as again to be engaged in library work. She has just completed the reorganization of the Lanier Library, Tryon, North Carolina, and is beginning a similar piece of work for the Spartansburg Public Library.

Katherine M. Christopher, 1914 New York Public, of the Julia Richman High School Library, New York, has been appointed teacher of library practice at the Maxwell Training School for the spring term beginning February 1927.

Frederic A. Godcharles has been appointed by Dr. Keith (the new superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania) to the position of Director of the Pennsylvania State Library and Museum. Miss Anna A. MacDonald who has been acting director since the removal of Mr. Donehoo three years ago remains with the Library as library executive.

Clara B. Cole, 1923 Atlanta, formerly at the University of North Carolina in the library extension division, is an assistant in the library of Emory University, Atlanta.

Eva M. Cole is an assistant at Yesler Branch, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Eunice A. Coston, 1912 Atlanta, is librarian of the Lakeland (Fla.) Public Library. Mrs. Harriet Henderson Rody, 1919 Atlanta, is an assistant in the same library.

Sarah D. Davis, 1926 New York State, has accepted appointment at the Toledo (Ohio) Public Library, in charge of work with high school teachers and pupils.

Edward E. Eggers, for twenty-two years the librarian of the Allegheny (Penn.), Carnegie Library, who died October 30, 1926, built up the circulation of the library in the ten years after his assuming office to such an extent that in 1914 it was necessary to add to the library, says the University of Pittsburgh *Record* in its obituary note in the issue for January. Mr. Eggers was influential in securing this addition from the Andrew Carnegie Private Fund. An up-to-date reference room and an enlarged reading room were the results. The circulation rose from less than 100,000 in 1904 to over half a million in 1925, and the library today contains over 175,000 volumes and subscribes to 500 magazines. One of the last benefits given to the North Side library, the new organ, was gained partly thru the efforts of Mr. Eggers. The Carnegie Foundation supplied the necessary funds, the first money that the Allegheny library ever received from the Foundation, all other appropriations coming direct from the Carnegie Private Fund. His innovations at the library included a children's room and the open shelf system.

Barbara I. Evans, 1922-23 New York Public, began work on January 10th as assistant on the *New York Times Index*.

Jeannette Favreau, 1926 Simmons, has resigned her position at the Clark University library, on account of ill health.

Polly Fenton, 1909 Wisconsin, while on the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company, is also teaching an extension course in cataloging at Columbia University twice a week. She will teach in the Columbia Summer Session.

Mae E. Foley, 1917 Wisconsin, has joined the staff of the Iowa Library Commission as organizer.

Alice J. Foster, 1926 Western Reserve has recently become assistant in the Schenley High School Library, Pittsburgh.

Velma Goode, 1921 Atlanta, is librarian of the Moultrie (Ga.) Public Library.

Margaret Greene, 1911 Wisconsin, is head of the Schools Department, Contra Costa County Free Library, Martinez, Calif. Miss Greene had previously been librarian of the Yesler Branch of the Seattle Public Library for some years.

J. Russell Hayes, librarian of Swarthmore College since 1906 and connected with the college for more than thirty-four years, has been appointed librarian of the Friends' Historical Library, in the building to be erected as a joint gift to Swarthmore and the Society of Friends in memory of Clement M. Biddle. "He has been called, to the present age of Quakerism, what John Greenleaf Whittier was to the Society of Friends . . . Much of Swarthmore's history and many famous Swarthmore characters have been immortalized for College students by Mr. Hayes' verse," says the Swarthmore *Phoenix*.

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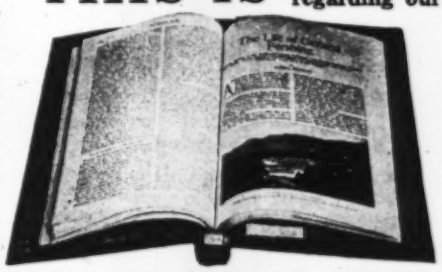

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Martha Hays, 1923 Western Reserve, appointed librarian of the Hindsdale, Ill. Public Library.

Jessica Head, 1922 Atlanta, is librarian of the South Branch, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Ethel A. Hedenbergh, 1914 Wisconsin, is librarian of Tilden High School Library, Chicago, having resigned from the High School Library of Sioux City.

Ruth M. E. Hennig, 1920 Simmons, has been appointed librarian of the Girls' High School, Boston.

Elizabeth Henry, formerly librarian of the Public Library, Neodesha, Kansas, appointed assistant in the City Library, Wichita, Kansas.

Gertrude Barth Hitzeman, 1918 Western Reserve, has become assistant librarian for the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Chicago.

Margaret Louise Hudson, 1924 Atlanta, is an assistant in the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

Mary Ives, 1912 Wisconsin, formerly librarian of the Fremont High School Library, Oakland, Calif., is now the senior attendant in the sociology department, Los Angeles Public Library.

Anna Clark Kennedy, 1923-24 New York State, is in charge of the extension course in reference work given by the library school of the New York State College for Teachers.

Hazel D. Laing, 1917 Wisconsin, has been elected librarian of the Stephenson Public Library, Marinette, January 1. Miss Laing has been branch librarian of the Public Library, Hibbing, Minn., for several years.

Ruth A. Longden, 1921 Wisconsin, has been elected librarian of the Public Library, Watertown, South Dakota, and assumes her duties the first of the New Year. Miss Longden was librarian of the University Library, Soochow, China, from her graduation until her recent return.

Harriet D. McCarty, 1898 Pratt, formerly librarian of the lending department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, appointed librarian of the Pennsylvania College for Women.

Rosamond P. McCredy, formerly assistant in the Brooklyn, (N. Y.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Auburn (Wash.) Public Library.

Beatrice Mercer, 1916 Washington, librarian of the Roosevelt High School, Seattle, was married on December 23d to Mr. Stuart Guenther, and has left library work.

Dora Moore, 1906-1907 New York State, since 1921 head cataloger at Ohio Wesleyan University Library, has accepted a similar appointment for next year at the State University, Athens, Ohio.

Muriel Moxley, 1924 Simmons, has resigned her position as librarian of the Bulkeley High School, Hartford, Conn.

Edith M. Norton, 1907 Wisconsin, who has been an assistant in the Federal Reserve Bank Library, Cleveland, for several years, is now in charge of the reference and circulation department, Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, Calif.

Thomas F. Parker, chairman of the Public Library Board of Greenville, S. C., died suddenly on the last day of 1926. The Greenville library, with its service to textile operatives, its two book trucks, its branch for Negroes, and its activities corresponding in all except name to those of a county library owe much to Mr. Parker's time, experience, and effort, as well as to his anonymous gifts of money.

Eunice F. Patten, 1921 Pratt, assistant in the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the 13th Street annex of the Textile High School in New York.

Esther L. Petterson, 1916, Wisconsin, joined the staff of the Institute for Research, Northwestern University, Chicago, as its librarian, at the beginning of the year.

Helen L. Purdum, 1925-26 New York State, has resigned her position as cataloger at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City, to accept the assistant librarianship of the Larchmont (N. Y.) Public Library.

Dorothy Rowden, 1922 Simmons, formerly with Longmans Green and Co., has been appointed to the position of editor of the *A.L.A. Bulletin*.

Elva Rulon, 1907 Pratt, has been appointed librarian of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.

Martha Angelyn Sasnett, 1923 Atlanta, formerly librarian of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., is an assistant in the Emory University library, Atlanta.

Julia Staniland, 1924 Pittsburgh, appointed part-time assistant, University of Pittsburgh Library.

Vera Tracy, 1926 Pittsburgh, appointed assistant librarian, Miami (Fla.) Public Library.

Florence R. Van Hoesen, 1926 New York State, will teach cataloging in the summer session of the Syracuse University Library School.

Martha L. Worsham, 1914 Atlanta, is librarian of Anne Wallace Branch, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Sue Vernon Williams, 1922 Atlanta, is assistant in the library of North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.

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Above: Installation of L. B. steel library bookstacks in the new University of Hawaii library, and (right) the L. B. "bracket" type of bookstack which was installed. Simplicity in design and durability in construction make this bookstack ideal for the modern library.

Even in far off HAWAII....

LIBRARY BUREAU steel bookstack has been chosen and installed in the beautiful new University of Hawaii library, which has just recently been completed.

L. B. steel library bookstack is more than just mere shelving. Fifty years of engineering and manufacturing experience have made it the "acme of perfection." Its rigid construction, durable finish, and pleasing appearance coupled with its ready adaptability to accommodate books of various sizes has made it the unanimous choice of the library profession everywhere.

Any Architect or Librarian desiring further information on Library Bureau steel bookstacks can obtain it by simply addressing their request to the Library Division of Rand Kardex Service in any of the following cities: 118 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; 451 Broadway, New York City; 214 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; 622-24 West 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; 36 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.

"LIBRARY SUPPLIES" . . . a valuable handbook for librarians is now available. A FREE copy is yours for the asking. The supply of these catalogs is limited so we would advise that you send in for your copy immediately.

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